HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
21, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,063—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1893.

PRICE, 6 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
P.L. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
P.L. PESHAWUR	3827	800	J. P. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3040	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
P.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
P.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th "
† CLYDE	4136	900	J. S. Parfit RNR.	25th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	9th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

20th Sept. 4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.
15th Nov. 29th Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th September, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,841	500	9th October.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th November,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	300	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Sept., 9, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
19th September, 17th Oct. and 14th. Nov.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 12th October.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 13th, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	3rd October.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 20th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,460 tons, on the 23rd Sept., at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Cutch Mandavie, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ALMORA," 1,951 tons, on the 21st Sept., at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about the 25th September, calling at Malabar Coast Ports and Ceylon, as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 28th Sept., calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay 18th September, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., R. B. KING,
Calcutta. Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta, BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SPECIALITIES

OF

Real Havana Cigars.

(By Direct Importation.)

		Rs.	a.
Reg Reina, per box of	25...	7	8
*Corea	,, 25...	5	0
Trabucos	,, 25...	3	4
Caliope	,, 50...	6	0
Semiramis	,, 100...	11	0
Damas	,, 50...	8	0
Romeo y Julietta	,, 50...	5	0
Hidalgas	,, 100...	10	0
Zenobias (Spotted Cabanas)	,, 100...	9	0
Carolina	,, 100...	8	0
Delice, per packets of	20...	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

I take Especial Care in selecting the very finest Quality, so as to combine in my abovenamed Cigars a regularity of Smoking with the most delicate and delicious Flavours.

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNES.

TREACHER & CO.

ARE THE SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THIS FINE WINE.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
"EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY," same as shipped to Great Britain...Bottles	70	8	79	4
Do. do. .....½ ,,	40	12	45	12
"FOR INDIA BRAND".....Bottles	62	12	70	8
Do. .....½ ,,	36	4	40	12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured. We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY'S "PERFECTUM."

RIDING BREECHES.

CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	As
WHITE DRILL for Polo	11	4
WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	11	4
WHITE or DRAB MOLESKIN	13	8
WHITE ELASTIC TWILL	20	0
DRAB VELVET CORD	25	0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORD	25	0
FANCY WHIPCORD	25	0
SUPERFINE WHITE DOESKIN for Racing	31	8
SILK WARP WHITE CASHMERE	31	8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT

TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ld., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

WANT OF NERVE POWER

ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in t all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases function al activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application on. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulae, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastrointestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, Treacher & Co.; F. W. Madon & Co.; Phillips & Co. Poona, Treacher & Co. Allahabad, Lyell & Co.; Umballa and Kasauli, Ball, Hobson & Co.; Rangoon, De Souza & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN St., LONDON, W.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

PEARLS.

DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.

Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

SAUMUR

M. M. DeNEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, specially adapted for Cup use.
Rs. 32 per doz. Bottles; Rs. 35 per doz. ½ Bottles.

AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:

BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in	boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 ,,	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ ,,	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4 ,,	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾ ,,	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 ,,	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 ,,	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

NOTICES.

MADRAS AUTUMN RACES,
OCTOBER 3RD, 5TH AND 7TH, 1893.
(Under W. I. T. C. Rules of Racing of 1st May, 1893.)

FINAL ENTRANCES for all Races CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, 20th September, and must reach the Secretary on or before that date. For prospectus see W. I. T. C. Racing Calendar, Page 4, No. IV. of June 30th, 1893, and for 1st Entrances, No. IX. of 15th September.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

GOA GOVERNMENT.

I HEREBY NOTIFY for public information, that the basis and conditions for the Tender, and acceptance thereof, for the Navigation Service on the GOA RIVERS, by means of Steam Launches, can be seen daily at this Office, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., holidays excepted.
Tenders should be submitted at the Revenue Secretariat Office, Goa, up to 3 P.M. of the date therein Mentioned, viz., the 10th proxime.

LUIZ PHILIPPE DO ROZARIO,
Vice-Consul for Portugal.
Bombay, 7th September, 1893.

THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT FUND FOR RELIEF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above Fund are requested to send their Subscriptions to our credit, with the Bank of Bombay.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIWANDAS,
FUTTEHALLY SHEIK AHMED,
NARAYEN GANESH CHUNDAWARKER,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon Application at the Office of the Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, in Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 18th Day of September, 1893, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, the fifth and final Dividend at the rate of eight and a quarter per cent. on all claims allowed by the Court and remaining unpaid in full, will be paid to the Creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such Application the Promissory Notes or such other Vouchers as are held by them.—Dated 12th day of September 1893.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
N. C. MACLEOD,
Official Liquidators.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 3d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

WANTED.

WANTED,
A BANDMASTER, for Gondal State Band. Monthly Salary Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by three annual increments on approved service. Applicant must have experience of a Regimental Band (European or Native); must be a good Violinist; should be able to Arrange and Compose Music, and to Conduct a Military Band. Apply to the Undersigned with Testimonials before the end of October next.
BEZANJI MERWANJI,
Dewan, in charge Gondal State.
Gondal, 12th September, 1893.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st September, it being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

MEMBERS of the General Public desiring to PURCHASE HARNESS from this Factory are informed that all ORDERS are Executed by V. P. P. and no Private Accounts are opened. The LOW PRICES charged for the Harness are, considering its quality, sufficient Warrant for Cash payments being demanded.

PRICE LISTS can be had on application to the AGENT, GOVERNMENT ARMY EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Cawnpore.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd Instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th September, 1893.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GNERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September, 1893, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1893.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st September to 5th October, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

JOHN JONES'
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SOLE AGENT

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.
SUIT No. 5577 OF 1892.

BHAWANIDASS FEROOMAL..................Plaintiff.
VERSUS
ELIAS MOOSA ....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 21st day of July, 1893, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff, all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, ranges or chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Western side of Dadar Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,940 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 2, new No. 11869, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1995, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 496, 496 (2), 497, 502 and 503, Street Nos. 129, 129 (a), 130, 135 and 136 respectively and, bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Dadar Road, on or towards the West by the G. I. P. Railway Lines, on or towards the North by the property of Hajee Haroon Mahomed, and on or towards the South by the property of Nensey Khairaj.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 22nd day of September, 1893, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 9th day of August, 1893.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DEWCURN DAMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

DEWRAM KANJEE, Nephew (Brother's son) of the Deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
W. LANE,
The 13th Day of September, 1893.
Messrs. BROWN & MOIR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under b, c, d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz*., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 13,360 CASES KEROSINE OIL.

ON FRIDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Waree Bunder, in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, close to the Tobacco Godowns, by order of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy and on account and at the risk of KHOJA CURRIMBHOY HIRJEE—

13,360 cases American Kerosine Oil "Daylight brand," in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 19, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF A HOUSE, situated at the Junction of the 2nd Bhoiwada and Bhuleshwar Roads, in the vicinity of the present Bhuleshwar Market.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 19, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India

IS THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY

THREE THINGS :

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55 ; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month ; intermediate ages at proportionate rates :—

Rs. 11 2 0, at age 21 next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0 „ 25 „
Rs. 16 4 0 „ 30 „
Rs. 21 1 0 „ 35 „
Rs. 29 0 0 „ 40 „

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE

In 1892.............. Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date .... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums : only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000,

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to......................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
„ 1880 ....£833,078
„ 1885 ....£966,107
„ 1891 ....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 ....£4,673,299 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886 ....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY obtainable in India.

ASSETS.

Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.

ANNUAL BONUSES.

The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.

NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.
NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.
CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

☞ Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title. No delays. ☜

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.

EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS.

A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.

Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.

Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.

Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12 ; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194-6 ; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.

These valuable Endowment Policies are under the SUN LIFE GUARANTEED PROPORTION SYSTEM, and no Loss can occur in the event of a Policy lapsing after 2 or 3 years.

Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs. 10,000, at the end of *two years* the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied

By ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 48, High Holborn, LONDON.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED

GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

Thi remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficieny of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL
APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:
MESSRS. LEIGHTON & CO., MADRAS. | MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),

AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c. &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay ; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...............£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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Head Office............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Ravenna arrived yesterday from Shanghai.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Mahanady left the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Clyde entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Ravenna yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 o'clock, sharp.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Clyde, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow, the 20th instant.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Kumar Shri Bawa Vala, the Chief of Vadia, with eight followers, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday evening, and has taken up his residence, at Chowpatty Road.

THE MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.—The operatives of the E. D. Sassoon, Alexander, Bombay City, and New Great Eastern Mills are still on strike, and the mills are now entirely closed.

SPECIAL JURORS FINED.—Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Mr. Arthur G. Crisp and Mr. Edwin Greenwood, special jurors, were fined Rs. 100 each by Mr. Justice Starling for not answering to their names when called out.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Bhima, a woman, aged about fifty-five years, residing at Duncan Road, was on Sunday last, going along Duncan Road, when she was accidentally knocked down and run over by a carriage, sustaining a fracture of the left leg. She was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—As the Lancashire Fusiliers have scratched there will be no game to-day (Tuesday), and the Rangers will play the Worcester Regiment on Thursday. The Bombay Gymkhana play the Welsh Regiment on Wednesday. All the members of the Gymkhana team are requested to turn out for practice to-day, at 5-30.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—About 4-30 p. m., on Sunday last, Dr. Furdoonji Byramji Servai, of Hornby Road, was driving in his brougham along the Esplanade Road, in the direction of Dhobi Talao, when on reaching the Queen's Road, the horse suddenly fell down. Mr. Stephens, the Veterinary Surgeon, who was immediately sent for, examined the horse, and found its spine broken. The horse was consequently destroyed on the spot.

THE LAST PARSEE YEAR.—Mr. Muncherjee Hoshungjee Jagosh has compiled and published along with the last number of his weekly paper—the *Satya Mitra*—a synopsis of the principal events that have taken place in the Parsee community during the past year. In addition to a calender of the current year, he has given a complete list of the charitable benefactions made by the Parsees, religious and educational institutions, titles, and honours bestowed on them, &c.

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played on Saturday between the Social Cricket Club and the Young Aryan Cricket Club, and ended in a victory for the former by 38 runs. The Socialists in their first venture put up a total of 46 runs, to which the Young Aryans gave a very poor reply; they only scored 8 runs, Joshi and Motivala's bowling being too good for them. The Socialists, in their second innings, put together 27 runs, while the Young Aryan's made a better figure in the second innings, and scored 37 runs at the cost of seven wickets when time was called.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I., at 6 p.m., on the 19th instant (weather permitting):—

Lancers	Her Majesty's	E. Solomon.
Overture	Iphigenie En Aulide	Gluck.
Polka	The Students	C. Coote.
Selection	Reminiscences of Offenbach	Winterbottom.
Valse	The Gondoliers	Bucalossi.
Divertissement	Doux Yeux	Nevoux.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BANDORA.—On Sunday last, the lady-members of the Sodality of Seven Dolours celebrated the feast of Seven Dolours with great solemnity. Divine Service commenced at 6 a.m., followed by a sermon, delivered by Rev. Peter Fernandez. All the members received holy communion. The high altar was beautifully decorated by one of the brothers of the St. Slanislaus' Insitution. The St. Joseph's select orchestra, sang Aibhirger's Mass, which was well rendered. The president for the next year is Antlon Gonsalves, wife of Sebastian Gonsalves.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.—A special meeting of the members of the Young Men's Debating Club was held on the 10th instant, at the club's premises, for the purpose of sending a letter of condolence to the family of the late Mr. Justice Telang. Mr. Wamanrao Ramchandra Korkar, B.A.,LL.B., presided. Several speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by some of the members, who briefly touched the merits and high qualifications of the deceased. A committee of six gentlemen was appointed to draft a letter to be sent to the bereaved family. It was also resolved to raise voluntary contributions from among the members, which would be utilised in buying all the works of Mr. Telang for the use of the Club's reading-room, and a portrait of the deceased would be placed in their premises to keep green his memory.

SCANTY ACCOMMODATION AT THE MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—Mr. Moroji Cashinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, held his Court yesterday, for the first time on the ground floor, and immediately behind the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court in the new building, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon. Accommodation for this Court is very meagre: a long table is placed in front of the Magistrate's bench with eight or nine chairs, which are hardly sufficient to give adequate accommodation to legal gentlemen, as some of the chairs are occupied by the Court's staff. No accommodation is provided for the representatives of the press, and on a representation being made, Mr. Moroji said that he was sorry that the accommodation for the Court was very scanty. Accommodation in the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court is equally inadequate.

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND.—The committee of the above fund have been making efforts to obtain Rs. 10,000 from the charitable public of Bombay. Mr. F. L. Latham, late Advocate General in Bombay, made an offer of Rs. 10,000 to the committee on condition that about an equal sum is realised by them, the total amount thus obtained to form an Endowment Fund. Rs. 4,000 of the ten thousand offered has already been paid. The committee for various reasons had doubts as to their ability to raise the required sum and represented the difficulty to Mr. Latham; but they since learnt that unless the prescribed condition is fulfilled the offer of the remaining Rs. 6,000 must be withdrawn. The committee feel that they cannot allow the fund to lose the benefit of such a munificent offer without themselves making efforts to obtain the required amount. They ventured, therefore, to lay their case before the subscribers, merchants, employers of labour and charitably-disposed citizens. A list of subscription has been opened and H. E. Lord Harris has subscribed Rs. 500; and the committee earnestly ask that donations, both large and small, may be paid or promised so that they may know, in as short a time as possible, what amount this appeal is likely to realise.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

MONSOON SEASON 8TH SPOON COMPETITION.

THE following is the result of Saturday's competitions. Thirty-six members were present, twenty-two competed:—

	200 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Gunner Reid	23	32	55
" Lane	18	28	46
" Bond	20	22	42
" Carroll	16	24	40
Major Roughton	17	22	39
Gunner P Flower	20	19	39
" Wylie	18	18	36
" Hiscocks	21	13	34
" Coates	16	18	34
Bomb Turhorst	14	15	29
Sergt-Major Beckerleg	15	13	28
Bomb Martin	15	13	28
Gunner Aveline	13	12	25
Bomb Huggeth	9	10	19
Gunner Forsyth	9	10	19
" Catchpole	7	10	17
" C Flowers	15	0	15
Lieut Penny	8	7	15
Gunner Illsley	9	0	9
" Traylen	2	6	8
" Smith	2	2	4
" Sarl	4	retired	4

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c., for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address: HERBART CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane London, S.E.

OFFERING A BRIBE TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Robert William Dyer, an assistant overseer in the Ordnance Department, charged Mr. Bamanji Pestanji Shett, with offering bribe to a public servant for the purpose of inducing the complainant to show favours to the accused in the exercise of his official functions. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusji, of the firm of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, defended the accused.

Mr. Dyer, in his further cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, said, that he had never seen accused before the 4th of July. He did not see the accused on the 4th of July. A Parsee belonging to the mill asked him previous to the 4th of July as to where he lived, and witness informed him that he lived at Colaba. Before the 4th of July a Parsee came to him, and he went with that Parsee to the Ordnance Department from the Arsenal. He did not ask for his pay whilst he was with that Parsee. He might have gone through the pay office on his way. He did not remember that the Parsee said that the cloth was thicker than they were bound to supply. He might have done so. He did not remember the name of the person, who came to cut out the jhools at the arsenal. He did not order him to do so. A number of jhools ordered were cut out there by their men. He gave no orders to cut out. He did not think he looked at the cloth before the jhools were cut out on the 8th. He looked at the cloth some days before the 28th. Mr. Wickham was his superior. He did not complain that the cloth was too thin. Witness went with the Parsee to the Ordnance Office to have a look at the contract. The Parsee told the witness that he had to make jhools, weighing 12lbs., and the sample he had to go by was 15lbs. Witness told the Parsee that the contract said 12lbs. It was between the 26th June and the 4th of July, but he could not say how many days before the 4th of July. No jhools were rejected by the Arsenal authorities, except the one he complained about. The one he complained about was not put forward to be passed. He showed it to Colonel Empsom before it was complete. He sent a message to the accused on the 10th, stating that he liked to see him about the jhools. On the 11th he saw the accused for the first time. Witness had sent for the accused at the instance of Colonel Empsom. His object was to see whether the accused was the person who gave Rs. 50 to his wife. He did not think to ask any one to listen to what took place between him and the accused his wife had made a statement to Mr. Brewin.

Re-examined by Mr. Little witness said that the pay office and his office were in the same building.

Master Dyer, in his cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity deposed that he did not tell Mr. Brewin that the Parsee came to his house on a Thursday.

Harichand Bhai, cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, said that he knew Mr. Wickham who did not say in the witness's presence that the jhools were too thin. The complainant was his immediate superior. Captain Oldfield was complainant's immediate superior. He was the man, who pointed out to Mr. Dyer that the cloth was too thin. He told that to the mill mistry also.

Mr. Dyer was re-called and further cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity. He said that he might have asked the accused on the 11th why he did not ask for more money as the weight was more than the contract rate.

Re-examined by Mr. Little witness said, that he had nothing more to do with the contract and see that it was followed.

This finished the case for the prosecution.

The accused, on being asked by his Worship whether he had anything to state in defence, said: I never went to Mr. Dyer's place on the 4th; nor did I give money to his wife. I did go on the 11th when he asked me why I did not write to Government for extra money for the increased weight. I said I have already done so. The charge brought against me is false.

Mr. Cooper then framed charges against the accused under sections 109 and 111 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the Court, on behalf of the defence, submitted that the case was beset with difficulties that always attached to the like cases of bribery. It was a very difficult charge to meet, because one did not know the bribes are said to be frequently taken by persons in Government service. The prosecution said that the accused was guilty of offering bribe to the complainant. The first question in the case was whether the testimony of the witnesses was corroborated by independent witnesses. In this case the evidence entirely depended upon the complainant's own family. The second question was whether there was any probability of the accused offering a bribe in an under-hand manner. The circumstances of the case, the learned counsel submitted, were entirely against any probability of a bribe being given. The defence would prove by a good and independent witness whose credit could not be doubted, that on the day in question the accused was engaged somewhere else at the time he was said to have gone to Mr. Dyer's house. The gentleman, whom Mr. Inverarity proposed to call as a witness, occupied a very high position and his evidence could not be disbelieved. He would conclusively prove that it was difficult for Mr. Bomanji to be at Mr. Dyers place at the time mentioned by his wife. If he proved an *alibi* by unquestionable evidence, the case for the prosecution, Mr. Inverarity remarked, must completely break down. But before he went to that part of the case, Mr. Inverarity asked his Worship, if it was for a man in the position of the accused to offer a bribe to Mr. Dyer, With regard to that it was perfectly known that there was a dispute between the Government and the mill agents about the quality of goods to be supplied, and that would distinctly show that the accused could not have tried to palm off an inferior quality of cloth. The prabability that the accused gave a bribe for the purpose of having the goods passed was very remote. His Worship would be satisfied that there was not only a *bona fide* dispute between the Government and the mill agents, but that to a great extent the mill agents were right in their contention. They were supplying goods to the Government under a contract. The correspondence that passed between the Government and the mill agents prior to the contract would show that there was no dishonest intention on the part of his client to palm off an inferior quality of goods. According to the previous contract, the mill was to supply goods weighing 12 lbs., but when the contract was renewed the defendant was asked to submit a sample, and a sample weighing fourteen pounds and a half was submitted. At that time, cloth weighing less than fourteen pounds and a half was not done in the mill, and therefore they submitted the sample of the weight available, not as a sample for the weight, but as a sample of workmanship. Colonel Brumy, subsequently raised a contention that as they had submitted a sample weighing fourteen pounds and a half, they must continue to supply the goods of that weight. Mr. Inverarity submitted that it was not an actual pattern of zhool, but it was a pattern for the workmanship for their 12lbs. zhool. They were not then making lighter cloth. The correspondence that passed between the Government and the mill after they had sent their tender in February last, went against the prosecution. In that correspondence nothing was mentioned about the weight of the cloth being fourteen pounds and-a-half, but the Government had only suggested to remedy some defects in the cloth. They could not supply the goods demanded, at the price mentioned in the contract without a heavy loss. They did not undertake to supply to the Ordnance Department cloth weighing more than 12lbs. On the 13th of April the defendant sent in a tender for supplying 12 lbs. zhool, and there was nothing in the correspondence that subsequently passed between the defendant and the Arsenal authorities, to show that the defendant was bound to supply zhool weighing fourteen pounds and a half, except that some defects in the workmanship were to be amended This contention was not an after-thought on the part of the defendant to meet this case, and these being the circumstances of the case, it was quite clear that the accused could not have tried to palm off inferior goods. While this *bona fide* dispute was going on, why should the accused try to get Mr. Dyer to use his influence to pass the goods? Then the question arose, why should the mill try to work in an underhand manner? The accused knew that they were perfectly justified to supply the goods weighing 12 lbs. There was nothing in Mr. Dyer's demeanour to indicate that a charge would be made against the accused. If the Ordnance Department demanded higher weight they should pay higher rates. No attempt was made on the part of the accused to pass a single thing. The Government wanted weight of fourteen pounds and a half, because the defendant had submitted a sample of that weight. The circumstances of the case were against the probability of any bribe being offered to Mr. Dyer. The complainant had brought his family to prove his case, but unfortunately the accused could not bring his family on the scene. It was fortunate for the accused that he had got independent witnesses to show that he was not at Mr. Dyer's house between ten and eleven o'clock on the 4th of July last. If the physical impossibility of the accused being present at Mr. Dyer's house was proved, the prosecution would tumble to the ground. But then a question might be raised as to what was the motive of the complainant in bringing the charge against the accused. Mr. Inverarity could give many reasons for the motive. The accused had several rivals, and they were anxious to prevent the accused from getting the contract. The accused's rivals might have put up Mr. Dyer to bring this false charge or Mr. Dyer might have been paid to bring the charge against the accused. Another motive was that Mr. Dyer might expect his promotion by showing that he did not accept a bribe. Mr. Dyer might also think that if he gave out that he did not accept a bribe, it might go in his favour if he came into trouble for similar matter in future. The complainant had already written a letter to his superior complaining about the inferiority of the goods on the 26th of June. It was not true that the first complaint was made on the 3rd of July. The accused was not aware of the contract being altered. If the complainant wanted to make a report he had not to say he would do so the next day but he had only to walk over to Colonel Empson at once and place the matters before him. Mr Inverarity then commented upon the evidence at some length and contended that it was quite inconsistent and contradictory Mrs Dyer had said in her examination-in-chief that the accused came to her house fourteen or fifteen days ago. That would be the 6th of July; but that was inconsistent, as the complainant had handed over the notes to Colonel Empson on the 5th of July. In the deposition taken by Mr. Brewin Mrs. Dyer or her offspring had not mentioned anything about the accused going to their house on the second occasion, that is, on the 11th of July. Mr. Drewitt, who is a Government servant, would say that the accused was at his mill at Dadur on the day and hour in question. He was a perfectly independent witness. Mr. Inverarity submitted that no independent witness had corroborated what took place between the complainant and the accused on the 11th of July last. On that occasion the complainant had called the accused to his house, at the instance of Mr. Brumby. It did not reflect credit upon the ingenuity of Mr. Brumby if he did not set the trap right. The complainant ought to have concealed some policemen or independent witnesses to overhear what took place between him and the accused. In an honest trap witnesses were always concealed to overhear the conversation, but in a dishonest trap nothing of the sort was done. Everything done in this case was actually just like what was usually done in false cases. The complainant had never before seen the accused. When he sent for the accused, how did he know that the accused had come to his house if the object of his calling him was to show that he was the man, who gave Rs. 50 to his wife. Mr. Bomanji never went to the Arsenal, and was a perfect stranger to the accused. Statement against statement would be made, and his Worship was bound to give weight only to independent testimony. The evidence given by Mr. Dyer was inconsistent with what he had said in his information. There was no motive for the accused to give bribe to the complainant. The conversation between the complainant and the accused on the 11th July, was about the accused applying to the Government for extra charges for supplying cloth of higher weight. The complainant had admitted that he had asked the accused whether he had demanded extra charges, and this fact went greatly in favour of the accused. Mr. Inverarity asked his Worship to dismiss the case.

Mr. Tom Drewitt, senior inspector of steam boilers and prime movers, examined by Mr. Inverarity said, that he was a member of the Mechanical Institute of London. He knew the Sorab Woollen Mill at Dadur. There were certain alterations to be made in the machinery of the Sorab Mill, and from the agents of the mill he received a letter in the month of June last, in consequence of which he made an appointment to examine the machinery on the 4th of July. On that day he went to the mill a little after ten o'clock. He first went to the godown, and then to the engine-room. When he went to the mill he saw the accused there. The accused did not accompany him in the engine room where he stayed altogether three-quarters of an hour When he came out he saw the accused again. He was at the small bungalow near the gate. He was inside standing at the top of the stairs. Witness had a conversation with the accused about the matter he had come about. Witness answered the questions asked by the accused. The agents proposed to make certain alterations at the engine, and they consulted the witness whether it was safe to do so. The name of the engineer is Jehangir Pestanji Davur. He made a note at the time in his note book of the basis on which his opinion was formed. (The note-book, which contained entries of official inspections, was put in.)

The red-ink entries in the book indicated that the fee was to be paid. The entry was made on the day he made an inspection. He left the mill premises at a little past eleven.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little, witness said that he made no entry about the hour at which he inspected the mill. He had received a letter from the agents, but he had not replied to it. He had nothing to fix the hour of the day on which he went to the mill. He had done no work on that day before he went to the mill from whence he went to his office in the Fort. The accused did not accompany him. He returned from Dadur by his own carriage. He could not recollect what work he did after he had returned from Dadur.

In his re-examination by Mr. Inverarity, witness said that he did not know whether he was asked to give his evidence immediately after Mrs. Dyer had fixed the hour of the accused's visit to her house. Mr. Jehangir brought to him personally a letter about the inspection of the engines, and he made the appointment with him when he brought that letter. He had office work to attend to besides inspecting the mill, and he had to report to the Collector of Customs about the inspection of engines for which the fees were paid. He did not report a visit of this sort.

In his further cross-examination by Mr. Little, witness said, that he had seen and spoken to Mr. Bamanji twice on that day. He had subsequently visited the mill once.

Mr. Inverarity; Did you speak to Mr. Bamanji when you went to the mill first and also when you left?—Yes.

Mr. Jehangir Pestanji Davur, in his examination by Mr. Inverarity, said that he was the manager and engineer of the Sorab Woollen Mill. Witness corroborated the evidence given by Mr. Drewit and proceeded to say that when Mr. Drewitt came to the mill on the 4th of July last, Mr. Bamanji was present there. The accused had come there only five minutes before Mr. Drewitt came at ten minutes past ten o'clock. Mr. Drewitt went away at eleven o'clock. Witness saw the accused on the mill premises after Mr. Drewitt had left.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Little, witness said that he saw accused come but he did not see him leave the Mill. The accused was his master at the mill and managed the business at the mill, but he had no power to promote or suspend the witness. It was not a Government inspection, and Mr. Drewitt did not make any charges for the inspection of the mill machinery. There was no entry in the mill's books about Mr. Drewitt's visit to the mill.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity witness said, that he was under the control of the director.

Mr. Furdoonji Hormusji, examined by Mr. Inverarity said, that he was a clerk in the Sorab Mill. He had weighed the ten jhools brought back from the Arsenal Seven of them were complete except the strap and buckles and the cotton tape tie. Those seven weighed thirteen pounds each. Each of them would have weighed six or eight ounces more if they had been complete. In the previous year they wove cloth weighing fourteen pounds and a half. Since June last the mill began to weave lighter cloth.

Several other witnesses were called to prove that the accused was justified in sending cloth weighing 12lbs., and that after the objection had been raised, they were supplying goods of higher weight and expecting higher rates.

Mr. Little made a few concluding remarks, stating that Mr. Inverarity had brought two points in defence. The first defence was that it was not likely, from the circumstances and the time that the bribe should be given, and the second defence was an alibi. As regarded the first defence, Mr. Little said that it was just the time when this bribe should have likely been given if the bribe was at all given. As the question raised for the contract was not decided then; Mr. Drewitt might be mistaken in the calculation of time. Mr. Little submitted that Mrs. Dyer had said that the accused had come to her house between ten and eleven. It might be possible that the accused left Colaba by the train which starts at 10-3, and it was possible that he must have arrived at the mill just before the arrival of Mr. Drewitt.

Mr. Inverarity said that that could not be, as Mrs. Dyer had said that the accused came to her house between ten and eleven o'clock, and left at half-past ten. If he left her house at half-past ten he could not have reached Dadur before half-past eleven.

The Magistrate intimated that he would give his decision in the case this morning (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Dr. Munday charged Cooverji Cowasji Dubash with defamation, came on for hearing before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Brown, solicitor, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at law, defended the accused. Captain Henry Hutchinson, Master of the s. s. Ashdown, examined by Mr. Brown, said that the accused came to him, and said certain things damaging to the character of Dr. Munday, in order to induce him to employ a Parsee doctor. The accused had some printed papers with him, which he asked the witness to read.

The next witness was also a ship's officer.

He knew the accused by sight. On the day he arrived, the Parsee came on board the ship to recommend a Parsee doctor, whose name, he believed, was Mr. Shroff, and he was soliciting the custom on board on behalf of the doctor. The accused had a bit of printed paper which he said was about a doctor, whom the witness should not allow. Dr. Munday was then on board, and the accused pointed him out as the doctor referred to. Witness had employed Dr. Munday, and he did not read the paper through, but it purported to contain something about a fireman and Dr. Munday. Accused wanted the witness to read the paper as he (accused) wished to employ the Parsee doctor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davur, witness said that he did not know either the Parsee doctor or the accused before. Accused was as rude as a man could be, because although the witness said that he did not wish to employ the Parsee doctor, he would not go, but persisted on his reading the paper. The accused said that Dr. Munday should not be employed. The printed piece of paper was to run down Dr. Munday.

Mr. Davur produced an extract from the *Lancet* which the witness said looked like the paper shown to him. The paper was yellow and very old and dirty, and it was printed on both sides,

Re-examined by Mr. Brown, witness said that he was sure that the extract was not from the *Lancet*. The extract ran as follows:—

Touting at Home and Abroad, Bombay. The *Lancet* says:—A magistrate in a London police court, the other day, had his attention directed to the fact that a young solicitor came early to the court, and waylaid possible litigants with offers of service. His Worship very properly directed that if such practitioners were again found about his court he was to be informed. When and where shall we look for such action in result of our profession? The evil is rampant. Every week brings us a pack of hand-bills, circulars, take little or no notice. One bad specimen is before us from Bombay, in the shape of a circular addressed to the officers of steamship lines trading with Bombay by a gentleman who signs himself James Munday, M.R.C.S.,L.R,C.P.,L.M., after disparaging the qualifications of other practitioners in the field, he descants with an air of complacency on his great achievments in the diploma line thus: "I passed my final examination in Bombay in 1875, proceeded home in 1880, obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Physicians, and also the Royal College of Surgeons, am married, aged 35 years, and a registered London practitioner!" Here are one or two more illustrations of his style: "I have just commenced practice in this harbour in hopes you will kindly extend your patronage to me." (*Englishman.*) ...."I am willing to attend professionally your vessels (captain and crew) for the following amounts. ......This, I now, will compare very favourably with what you have hitherto paid." The *Bombay Gazette* was asked to call attention to this discreditable document; but very naturally declined publishing such rubbish on the ground that there must be other ways of dealing with it. Our lay contemporary's remarks are worth quoting. Those aggrieved by the circular's disparaging remarks are referred to a magistrate and adds the *Bombay Gazette*, the Royal College of Surgeons at home might be asked to express their opinion on the question whether touting for practice is in accordance with the manners and customs of the profession. We beg the attention of the two Edinburgh colleges to this natural and respectful remark of our Indian contemporary. If the colleges at home allow their associates to publish such things, and to violate all professional taste and decency without protest, the public will conclude that the diplomas can be of little value, and that the possession of them is no guarantee of either literary or scientific culture. We advice those aggrieved to send specimens of this circular to the colleges whose diplomas are dragged down to such uses.

Mr. John William Caffrey, examined by Mr. Brown, said that he was the chief engineer of the s. s. Ifota. The accused came to him on the 27th ultimo on board the vessel. The accused showed him a piece of printed paper, which was six inches long. The piece of paper was a cutting from a newspaper. Witness glanced over it, and handed it back to the accused.

Mr. Brown called upon the accused to produce the letter, but Mr. Davur said that there was no such paper with him.

Witness, continuing, said that the nature of the contents of the paper was that Dr. Munday attended a crew of the s. s. Port Ferrie, who did not recover, but died. The reflection made on Dr. Munday was bad. The accused then gave witness the card of a Parsee doctor, and told him to hand it over to the captain.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davur, witness said, that another runner had also come to him on board for a doctor. There was something damaging to the character of Dr. Munday in that letter. He did not know whether the contents of the letter were not true. They might be true.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers—Against the 2nd Defendant.

371-93—Crawford B and Co—Charles Palmer and others vs Cooverbai and another—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)
For Consent Decree.

620-92—Mansuklal, D and J—Krishnalal Sakerlal vs Jaikissondas Gangadas—Bhaishunker and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

164-93—M H Khan—Hurridas Assanandas vs Foolchund Kullianchand.
319-93—Bicknell, M and M—Hiralal Chandrabhan vs Shivram Hunmuntrao,
324-93—Payne, G and S—Emil Spinner and another vs Punumchund Khusalchand.
352-93—Ardasir, H and D—Hassumbhoy Visram vs Allarakhia Sayani and another—Pestonjee, R and K.
360-93—Wadia and G—Rowjee Nanchand and another vs Dalichund Anoopchand and others.
376-93—Dixit and H—Buldeodas Shivnath and another vs Narm Goolabrai.
383-93—Brown and M—Ghella Cullianjee vs Shaik Essabin Khallifa—Framjee and M.
401-93—Shamrao and P—Veerbaijee vs The Wadia Mills, Ld—Wadia and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

379-92—Pestonji, R and K—Gokuldas Bahadurmul and another vs Keshowjee Moolchand and another—Tyabjee and D—Part heard.
485-92—Tyabji and D—Keshowdeo Moolchand and another vs Gokuldas Bahadurmul and others—Pestonjee, R and K—Part heard.
636-91—Daphtary and F—For pauper—Ramdayal Anundiram vs Devidin Madarilal and others—J C Cama and in person.
105-92—Thakoredas, D and C—Assar Virjee vs Khatao Natha and others—Edgelow and G.
46-92—J C Cama—For pauper—Mahomedally Vullijee vs Maneckbai and another—Tyabjee and D, and P, G and S.
223-83—Payne, G and S—Dhunjee Kessowjee vs Dhunbai alias Sundrabai and others—Wadia and G, T D, and C and L S N and B.
548-92—F P Pavri (for pauper)—Abdool Rehman valad Abdool Jeewa vs Dayabhai Purmanund and others—Thakoredas D and C—(Not to be called on).
609-92—Bicknell, M and M—Mathuradas Ramdas vs Morardas Vrijlal and others—Wadia and G.

Defended New Long Causes.

176-93—Brown and M—Narayen Ragoonath vs Vinayakrao Bhaskerji and others.
201-93—Brown and M—Rowjee Nagjee vs Ghella Magan alias Ghella Megraj—Chitnis, M and M.
285-93—Ardasir, H and D—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Bhedwar vs Naronjee Dawarkadas Vassonjee—Mansuklal, D and J,
321-93—Crawford, B and Co—James Connell vs Jamsetjee Maneckjee Patel—Brown and M.
314-93—In person (a pauper)—Bai Dhunbai vs Ruttonbai and others—Pestonjee, R and K.

NEWS has come from Berlin that Professor Paul Gussfeldt, well known as the German Emperor's travelling companion, performed a signal Alpine feat in the middle of this month in ascending Mont Blanc by a new way from the south. He left Courmayeur early on the 14th, with the guides Emil Rey and Christian Klucker, and four porters. After a bivouac above the Brenva glacier three of the porters were sent back. At 11 a.m. Dr. Gussfeldt reached the top of the Aiguille Blanche de Peteret (4,113 metres high), which had never been climbed before, except by Sir H. S. King, M.P., who had climbed it from the other side, starting from the Fresnay glacier. After passing the night once more under the open canopy of heaven, at a height this time of 4,200 metres, the party climbed Mont Blanc de Courmayeur (4,756 metres). When they reached the top, cannot-shots told them that they had been seen from the Val Veni. They then climbed by a comparatively easy way to the real summit of Mont Blanc (4,810 metres), where Dr. Gussfeldt met two English climbers. Aftet spending the night in the barracks of the workmen employed at the Monnt Blanc Observatory, the party descended via the Dome glacier into the Val Veni, and reached Courmayeur after an absence of 88 hours.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	78	33	66	84	61	76	61	6
Monday, September 18th	0	15	0	11	0	16	0	76
Total	78	48	66	95	61	92	61	82
Total fall to September 18th, 1892	118	15	93	31	92	18	88	90
Total fall to September 18th, 1891	85	9	67	28	71	0	67	97

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on the 17th September:—

	Ghadechi. In.	ct.	Dhola. In.	ct.	Jetalsar. In.	ct.
Previously registered	17	3	17	39	31	6
Sautrday, September 16	0	3	0	10	0	4
Total	17	6	17	49	31	10

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 18TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·696	E S E	4	92·5	77·1	79	..	21·90	—0·02
Agra	29·739	S W	5	90·1	76·5	74	...	21·21	—5·35
Cawnpore	29·796	Calm	3	90·0	74·1	93	...	49·60	...
Allahabad	29·767	W S W	3	90·5	76·3	89	..	40·10	+10·27
Jhansi	29·775	S W	2	88·4	74·7	74	...	37·27	—5·26
Jacobabad	29·671	Calm	4	103·5	81·2	62	..	1·53	—1·38
Karachi	29·715	W S W	18	87·0	75·8	83	...	7·26	+0·96
Jeypore	29·719	S E	1	85·1	72·0	96	0·08	21·22	—1·25
Ajmere	29·689	S	9	79·9	71·6	97	0·50	27·42	+6·76
Deesa	29·721	SW	20	78·6	72·3	88	1·49	46·99	+22·67
Ahmedabad	29·758	W S W	5	82·2	76·1	91	0·06	39·75	...
Bhuj	29·741	W	27	87·9	75·4	76	...	11·79	—3·62
Rajkot	29·780	W	17	85·4	74·2	80	...	21·90	—6·14
Veraval	29·832	W	9	82·0	75·8	88	0·01	11·11	...
Neemuch	29·744	W S W	21	76·7	70·6	82	0·03	39·18	+10·14
Indore	29·831	W	5	82·5	69·1	87	0·01	32·72	+3·35
Saugor	29·799	S W	2	81·8	70·1	88	...	59·17	+21·11
Jubbulpore	29·815	W S W	1	84·9	73·6	83	..	66·99	+15·42
Hoshangabad	29·817	S W	3	86·3	72·7	86	..	35·58	—16·01
Khandwa	29·836	W	8	86·7	72·7	82	0·20	22·12	—5·18
Raipur	29·809	Calm	8	85·3	74·6	94	.	40·85	—4·61
Nagpur	29·820	W S W	6	88·8	73·1	81	0·04	37·93	—3·62
Amraoti	29·867	W S W	6	87·1	71·3	77	0·08	24·74	—4·07
Akola	29·862	W	7	87·0	70·7	79	0·02	20·46	—7·03
Surat	29·810	S W	F	85·0	76·0	82	...	42·09	+3·18
Malegaon	29·866	W S W	8	86·9	69·7	74	..	8·83	—9·97
Bombay	29·892	W	16	83·5	74·9	86	1·42	56·25	—13·21
Poona	29·925	W N W	11	79·1	68·9	91	0·29	22·28	+5·53
Aurangabad	29·912	W	6	86·8	66·8	72	0·16	17·51	..
Sholapur	29·923	W N W	9	89·8	70·5	79	0·08	15·11	—8·48
Ratnagiri	29·914	Calm	2	84·3	73·9	93	0·55	81·31	—18·41
Belgaum	29·940	W S W	1	75·3	64·7	92	0·01	27·59	—5·71
Goa	29·946	W	13	85·1	76·4	85	0·03	75·50	..
Karwar	20·951	N E	2	83·2	75·6	85	0·18	90·57	—19·52
Mangalore	29·979	N E	3	82·3	72·4	88	0·06	87·92	—14·86
Calicut	29·970	N	12	85·8	75·0	83	..	73·18	—9·71
Cochin	29·988	N W	M	86·3	75·6	84	...	50·29	—22·87
Bangalore	30·018	W S W	9	81·7	63·9	89	...	16·35	—0·29
Secunderabad	29·897	N W	9	85·2	66·8	88	1·14	36·31	+13·42
Masuliptm.	29·850	W N W	7	84·1	75·5	90	...	21·41	+0·31
Bellary	29·931	W	11	89·5	72·8	70	...	12·44	+4·57
Cuddapah	29·943	S W	...	95·1	71·7	93	1·08	25·81	+10·73
Madras	29·890	S W	8	87·7	78·1	82	..	12·68	—1·47
Coimbatore	29·986	S	3	89·3	70·8	81	..	3·61	—1·10
Trichinopoly	29·907	W N W	3	99·1	77·8	63	...	5·77	—3·79
Negapatam	29·906	S S W	5	93·0	76·7	82	0·33	13·27	+3·36
Colombo	29·981	W S W	8	85·0	76·5	69	...	16·06	—5·99

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·17 (75·29); G. T. H.=0·11 (61·03); St. G. H.=0·16 (61·19); C. P.=1·42 (56·25).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased slowly at Deesa and Surat, but has decreased over the rest of the country. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderately steep to the north of latitude 20°. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Karwar, Mangalore, Jeypore, and Delhi, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot and Neemuch. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Bhuj, 24 at Neemuch, 22 at Deesa, 18 at Rajkot, and 12 at Bombay and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 14° below the normal in Rajputana and at Deesa, Neemuch, Masulipatam and Madras, and the minimum temperature is 5° in defect at Ratnagiri. Elsewhere the variations are small and unimportant. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Deesa (1·49"), Bombay (1·42"), Secunderabad (1·14") and Cuddapah (1·08"), and light to moderate showers at Jeypore, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amroti, Akola, Sholapur Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and Negapatam. The depression near Deesa has not yet quite filled up, and to-day it shows a slight tendency to move north-eastwards. The abnormal chart of to-day shows a depression over Rajputana and the country about Deesa and Neemuch where the weather is still unsettled. Conditions are still favourable for rain in all districts except Sind. The isobars indicate that the weather in the Bay is unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA SEPT. 18.

A cyclonic storm moved slowly north westward, and is now over the western desert with the centre to the south-west of Bikanir. A storm will probably pass over to-day of a slight or moderate importance over the remainder of India. The pressure changes are small and of little importance. A cyclonic circulation of winds round the storm centre extends over the north-western India only, and over the Peninsula. Winds blow westerly and southerly in north-western India. The day's temperatures over from five to six degrees in defect over north-western India, elsewhere the variations are unimportant. Mount Abu yesterday reported fifteen and a half inches of rain, to-day nine, making a total of nearly 33 inches in three days, elsewhere heaviest. The fall in Deesa was three inches, Mandalay, Lahore, and Sialkot, from two to three inches, Ranikhet, Mussoorie, Rajahmundry, and Roichur from one to two. Weather is still very disturbed over north-western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 17th September, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·836
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·0
Dew Point	73·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·848
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·6
General Directions of wind*	W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	403
Fall of Rain	0·76
Total fall during month	4·20
" " year	61·82
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 18th September	0·89

* From midnight to midnight.

MR. W. ALLAN, M.P., has just submited to the Admiralty a design for a new vessel suggested to him by the sinking of the Victoria. The design is for what is called a "rammer," that is to say, a that would be used in war for the sole purpose of dashing in against an enemy's war ships and ramming them. The vessel would be about 34 feet in vessel that would be uses in war for the sole purpose of length. She would not show more than 5ft. above the water, and would have a normal speed of 18 knots. She would, it is said, be a capital sea boat in the sense of being able to ride out any kind of weather. Mr. Allan's suggestion is that a fleet should be accompanied by several of the vessels, and that the part played by them in an engagement would be deadly in the extreme. The shape of the ram would, the London correspondent of the *Scotsman* adds, enable it to be withdrawn immediately after the blow had been delivered, so that the "rammer" would not go down with her victim. We may add that Mr. Allan has also devoted some time to the invention of a torpedo.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian Steamer Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Captain E. DeNegri, cleared yesterday for Genoa, &c, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Ravenna, 1,915 tons, Captain G. W. F. Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Yokohama—Mrs Lyle. From Kobe—Mr Lalcaca. From Singapore—Mr S. M. Sarkies, and Mr Moomun. From Colombo—Mr F Hadden, and Mr J. Eddey Warner. From Sydney—Mr T. P. Luscombe. From different ports—35 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—SEPTEMBER 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	Jedda	22-9	B& P S N Co
E	C. Ranald	1339	Young	Marseilles	25-9	F Muir &Co
G	Sir Lancelot	836	Brebner	Mauritius		V Ebraim
H&J	Glantivy	1922	Francis	Bushire	19-9	W&A Graham
L	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Mangalore	22-9	
M	Tanjore	1402	Barron	Mauritius	20-9	H C Joosub
N	Stolzenfels	1990	Hanson	Hamburg	20-9	Glade & Co
P	Gharapuri	19		Not fixed		Shepherd&Co
Q	Ponani	513	Ahmed	Not fixed		Shepherd&Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
3	Bisagno	1498	De Negri	Genoa	19-9	C Barbora
5	Clyde	2198	Parfitt	China	21-9	P & O Co
6	Shannon	2389	Crewe	London	23-9	P & O Co
8	M. Valerie	2644	Costanza	China	21-9	A Lloyd's
10	Clio	1779	Wood	Hull	19-9	F Muir & Co
13	Paula sp	284	Breymann	Not fixed		H S Siddick
16	Eiffel Tower	2063	Peterson	Amsterdam		T Morrison

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Ravenna s	Browne	Shanghai, Aug 28.

The steamer Bisagno, Captain DeNegri, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Ship Sir Lancelot, for Mauritius.
Steamer Clyde, for China, &c.
" Kola, for Karachi, &c.
" Chanda, for Persian Gulf, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
Sept.
13 Kerbella s ....Watkey .....Bombay, Aug 25.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 13.—Steamers Nawab, Huzara, Africa and Baria.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.
Sept.
14 Palitana s .... Negapatam.
Putiala s .... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.
Sept.
14 Palitana s .... Rangoon.
Putiala s .... Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Netherby Hall s—50 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
City of Perth s—5 cases soap, M Dadabhoy.
Clan Ronald s—40 cases provisions &c, Treacher and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.
Hispania s—50 cases whisky, Ewart Latham and Co; 12 cases whisky, Ritchie Stewart and Co.
Clan Ranald s—31 bales writing papers, A H Essoofbhoy.

FROM LONDON.
Shannon s—4 qr casks brandy, Phillips and Co.
Glantivy s—111 cases oilmenstores &c, R Juma; 3 cases biscuits, M Nuserwanjee Eranee.

FROM CHARENTE.
Victoria s—1 hogsheads brandy, S B Fraser and Sons.

FROM NEW YORK.
Hispania s—10 cases medicine, Badham Pile and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels s—50 cases beer, F Heyer; 1 case perfumed spirit, Thomson and Taylor.
Rheinfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Braunfels s—1 hogsheads brandy, S B Fraser and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Giava s—5 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 60 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM HULL.
Clio s—12 cases oilmenstores, Sooltanally Hebtoola; 790 cases matches, Lyon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—3 qr casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Maria Valerie s—18 cases wine, M Ostermayer and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 17.
Maunsell, Captain, Ms. R A, on leave, from England.
Rundall, Major, Bengal, 4th Gurkha Rifles, on leave, from England.
Baird, Lieut. Bengal, 24th Punjab Infty, off leave, from England.
Addison, Surgn-Major, Bo. AMS, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

SEPTEMBER 18.
Saunders, Major, Ms. R A. on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15.
Lindesay, Capt, Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Humphreys, Capt, Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Greig, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st N Lac Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Bush, Capt, Ms, R A, from leave, to Bangalore.

SEPTEMBER 18.
Rundall, Major, Bengal, 4th Gurkha Rifles, on duty, to Baklot (Punjab).
Baird, Lieut, Bengal, 24th Punjab Infty, on duty, to Ferozepore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th September.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

There will be sword drill at the Town Hall for all members at 5-30 o'clock this evening.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th September.

The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, Tuesday, 19th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Wednesday, 20th instant, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine and Squad drill.
Friday, 22nd instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, Tuesday, 19th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 22nd instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending September 12, as compared with the statement of September 5, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 5. Rs.	A.	P.	Sept. 12. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	0	0	52,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,08,93,648	8	0	1,76,70,910	12	8
Other Deposits, &c.	4,63,86,873	13	7	4,83,04,230	0	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,78,072	15	9	2,50,144	2	6
Sundries	22,23,644	6	7	22,48,891	13	0
Rs.	9,55,82,239	11	8	9,36,74,176	12	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,29,65,239	12	0	1,25,12,603	8	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	60,65,611	0	0	59,18,781	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,09,58,230	3	7	1,15,02,093	14	0
Credits on do.	1,19,39,213	8	7	1,08,98,941	3	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,89,28,989	7	10	2,02,97,545	8	8
Balances with other Banks	7,19,579	6	2	10,03,203	7	6
Bullion	9,179	2	2	5,323	3	6
Dead Stock	12,60,426	5	6	12,67,666	11	5
Stamps	8,077	2	10	8,210	11	4
Sundries	14,76,089	11	2	15,80,619	15	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,22,78,168	12	5	1,08,07,016	12	8
Do. at Branches	1,89,73,435	3	5	1,78,67,170	12	9
Rs.	9,55,82,239	11	8	9,36,74,176	12	5

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to September 12:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	28,95,812	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,26,925	do.
Other Deposits	14,17,356	Inc.
Post Bills	1,27,929	Dec.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	5,99,467	Dec.
Loans	5,43,864	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	10,40,272	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	13,68,556	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	14,71,152	Dec.
Do. at Branches	11,06,264	do.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending September 9, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	32,833	26,813	6,020	...	18,275	...
Goods	30,235	27,015	3,220	...	..	5,941
Other earnings	2,733	2,679	54	..	...	9,091
Weekly total.	65,801	56,507	9,294	..	...	..
Aggregate	6,59,463	6,56,220	...	...	3,243	...

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

DR. PESTANJI UKARJI, late House Surgeon, Assistant Accoucheur, and Lecturer in the Hospital for Women and Children, London, and Vaccinator, undertakes to Vaccinate Children without any Lancet or Knife; treats diseases in Women and Children and all other Ailment.—Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS for the Cure of Diabetes. MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS (our own) for delicate persons and young children. Price Re 1-4-0 per lb.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a MAN, able to read and write English and Gujrati, and to give a Security for Rs. 300. For further information Apply to the MANAGER, at the IMPERIAL RUBBER STAMP Co., Pydhowni, Bombay.

WANTED, a Nurse, to go Up-country. Must know Children's work and be a good Needlewoman.—Apply to Mrs. H. A. WADYA, Breach Candy, Sea Gale.

TO LET, from 1st Oct. next, Airy and Comfortable BUNGALOW at Cumballa Hill Road, close to Mr. M. N. Wadia's Bungalow. Rent Moderate. For further particulars apply to N. B. DANTRA, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PARISIAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—40, Medows Street. Especial Lady Hair Dresser from Douglas & Co., Baker Street, London. Under European Management. Charges Moderate. Open Daily from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. A Visit is Solicited.

VICTOR TYPE-WRITER, Just received. Easy to learn, and the work equal to any Machine made. Price Rs. 45 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

GOLD CASED COLLAR and FRONT STUDS with Sleeve links in case complete, Rs. 4-8 to 7-8.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

INDIAN POTTERY, Drapings and old Arms. Our collection is unique and cannot be rivalled in India, very suitable for decorative purposes.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

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RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN, on 3rd October next. It is the most Comfortable, central and pleasantly situated Hotel in Matheran. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate. Early applications, addressed PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, requested.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL—Is the best Situated and nearest to Gymkhana, Church, &c. It has the Largest Accommodation. RE-OPENS about the 1st of October.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

MILD CURED BACON on Cut, at 13 annas per Pound; MILD CURED HAMS, at 14 annas per Pound.—VICTORIA HOTEL, Prince's Dock.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN "Bombay Gazette."

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

80' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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Do. No. 2 do. „ 27-8 do.
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.

THE latest commercial and financial advices to hand by wire through Reuter were noticed in our report of Saturday evening's date. The shipments of Silver to Bombay for the first half of the current month should have been stated to be nearly £500,000.

The following are our usual weekly comparative statistics relating to Cotton:—

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	53,000	87,000	159,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	11,800	19,000	33,000
„ „ Continent	13,000	11,000	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	87,000	145,000	289,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	28,000	34,000	76,000
„ „ to Continent do.	21,000	12,000	14,000
„ Stock in the Ports	270,000	480,000	381,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 15th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	2,100,000	2,522,040	1,690,260
„ „ Surats	1,610,000	239,150	300,520

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,079,000	1,231,240	746,010
„ London	7,000	9,000	19,000
American Afloat	20,000	16,000	50,000
East Indian „	10,000	12,000	20,000
Total	1,116,000	1,271,240	835,010
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 5-8d.	4d.	4 13-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3½d.	3¼d.	3 13-16d.
Difference	½d.	5-8d.	1d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 34,18,595
„ „ Branches	Dec.	„ 1,02,417
Other Deposits	Dec.	„ 27,39,308
Government Securities	Dec.	„ 10,537
Other authorized „	Nil.	„ Nil.
Loans	Dec.	„ 74,174
Bills Discounted and purchased	Inc.	„ 1,70,562
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	„ 4,695
Cash	Dec.	„ 56,22,113

The Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day embraces but three working days, owing to the late holidays, and, as might be expected, the large falling off of 56¼ lakhs in the Cash Balance, which it discloses, is not the result of any material change in the position of the trade demand for Money in that short period in which, while Loans had slightly decreased, the increase in Bills Discounted had been much smaller than in the week preceding. In anticipation, doubtless, of the approaching holidays, considerable withdrawals, aggregating nearly 27¼ lakhs, were made in the earlier part of the week from Private Deposits, which materially reduced the Cash Balance; but the principal factor in its diminution was the large decrease in Government Deposits shown by the comparative figures given above.

COTTON has been a steady market here to-day, with a moderate business passing; but without any further change in rates. Exporters have bought 900 bales, consisting of 200 each of Karanja, at Rs. 202; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 190; and Dharwar at Rs. 203; and 100 each of Bhagulkote at Rs. 185; Bengal, at Rs. 198; and Sheagaum, at Rs. 199; while the Mills have taken 850 bales, consisting of 250 Khangaum, at Rs. 186½; 200 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 192; and 100 each of Rampore, at Rs. 210; Bhownugger, at Rs. 208; Broach, at Rs. 210; and Jalgaum, at Rs. 185 per candy.

This morning's telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts report heavy rain at Veerumgaum in the Dhollera circle, and a smaller fall in the other districts of this circle, in all of which the crop will have been much benefited. In most of the districts of the Bengal and Oomra circles there had also been slight or a moderate rain since last Thursday; but only from Nagpore in the latter, does any complaint of damage—and that slight—come. At Broach over an inch had been registered; but although the average fall had been much exceeded, the plants were flourishing, and could scarcely look better. Rain was much needed at Hubli in the Dharwar circle.

WHEAT has remained a quiet market, with only a small export business passing; but quotations are still unaltered.

SEEDS have been taken by shippers to a moderate extent to-day in a steady market, and the price of Linseed has advanced half-an-anna per cwt. We now quote:—

Linseed	Rs 7-10-6 to	Rs. 7-12-6	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-0-0		„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-7-0 to	„ 6-10-0	„
Do. Red do.	„ 6-1-6 to	„ 6-3-6	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	692	bales.
Wheat	6,831	cwts.
Linseed	3,580	„
Rapeseed	7,881	„
Poppyseed	2,232	„
Groundnuts	899	„
Castorseed	3,128	„
Rice	664	„

FREIGHTS have become firm in tone; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning after the holidays with a firmer feeling at 1s. 3 5-16 to 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 3½d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for Demand; 1s. 3 7-16d. having been quoted for Credits for 1894, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for telegraphic for next year's transfer. We have also heard of a lakh of Telegraphic being placed for forward at 1s. 3¼d.; but otherwise the demand for Bank remittance has been small, though for ready business, 1s. 3 5-32d. and 1s. 3-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, has been obtainable; while Credits, meantime, advanced 1-32d. for September delivery, to 1s. 3⅜d., and for next year, to 1s. 3 15-32d. From Calcutta we hear that rates there are 1s. 3 3-16d., for Telegraphic, 1s. 3 17-32d. for 6 months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3-16d. for three months' sight, and our market closed steady to firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-4d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 3 8d.	„
Francs do.	1·61½d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened at 104 15-16 for fours for cash; 104 13-16 for this month's settlement; and 104¾ for the October account, but advanced in the course of the morning 3-16 per cent. in a firm market, say to 105⅛, 105, and 104 15-16 in the three positions, respectively, closing at a further rise of about ⅛ per cent., 105¼ having been the final rate for Money. The new 3½ per cent. Loan, after being quoted at 96¾ to 97, left off at 97¼.

SHARES are very quiet; and the only changes in our list, in Mill Scrip, since business was resumed is a decline of Rs. 15 in Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas, Oriental, and Swadeshi. Phillips and Co. are Rs. 2 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 1,130.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending September 16, as compared with the statement of September 9, 1893:—

	Sept. 9. Rs.	Sept. 16. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,00,000	41,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	87,24,823	53,06,228
Do. do. at Branches	32,19,767	31,17,350
Other Deposits	4,81,87,481	4,54,48,173
Post Bills	7,284	7,281
Cash Credits, undrawn	32,12,480	36,45,257
Rs.	7,74,51,835	7,16,24,292
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,29,40,325	1,29,29,788
Cash Credits on do. do.	72,68,430	69,72,446
Loans do. do. do.	68,61,712	67,87,538
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	78,91,578	80,62,140
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,886		
Applied in reduction „ 2,85,000	3,92,886	3,92,886
Stamps, &c.	22,831	22,839
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks	1,16,068	120,763
Cash and Currency Notes	4,19,58,005	3,63,35,892
Rs.	7,74,51,835	7,16,24,292

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

10 p.m.	76·2

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 18.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	82·7
4 p.m.	81·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DANE—September 9, at Ayrcliffe, Murree, the wife of Louis W Dane, Indian Civil Service, of a son.
TOWNSEND—September 10, at Fateghar, N-W P, the wife of Captain C C Townsend, R A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ERRINGTON—ALLARDICE—September 11, at Mylemony, by the Rev F C Gittens, Chaplain of Mysore and Coorg, John Rolland Errington, Koppa, Mysore, to Alexandrina Colquhoun, daughter of W A Allardice, Mylemony, Mysore.
HECHLE—GILLHAM—September 12, at St Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev C J Palmer, James Herbert, son of the late James Hechle, Solicitor, Calcutta, to Ethel Southey, third daughter of John Gillham, Hatton Hall, Windlesham, Surrey.

DEATH.

PITTAR—September 14, at No 15-2, Chowringhee, Calcutta, Charles Frederick Pittar, Solicitor, in his 59th year.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1893.

OUR Allahabad contemporary ventures upon dangerous ground when he pronounces dogmatically that the troops were called out too late in the Bombay riots. He thinks that the military authorities should remember one thing only, *viz.*, that when they are called out—in haste or, at all events, in advance of the proved need—"not a single round of blank ammunition should be served out" to the troops. This stern counsel is emphasised by the further advice or rather instruction, that—"If a mob cannot be dispersed with the bayonet, the persuasive effect of ball-cartridge should instantly be tried. Fewer lives will be lost in the long run by this method of coercion than if volleys of blank cartridge are fired under the absurd impression that the empty noise will intimidate men under the influence of fanatical excitement." This uncompromising declaration of faith in the efficacy of cold steel and ball-cartridge in every street tumult leaves wholly out of account the moral effect of the clatter of cavalry along the streets. It also ignores the well-established fact that the fear of being merely killed soon disappears under the influence of excitement. Familiarity with death breeds contempt for it. During the recent disturbances in Bombay that fact was often in evidence. The dead body of a man lying on the pavement attracted less attention than would be given to a fallen cab horse in ordinary times. The notion that the fear of death, or rather the offchance of death, will of itself suffice to intimidate men under the influence of fanatical excitement, is very prevalent, but it does not rest on any basis of fact. On the contrary, the risk at such times adds to the excitement, just as the spice of danger in the hunting field adds to the zest with which perils are faced that in cold blood no one would be rash enough to encounter for a slight cause. This aspect of the case has been overlooked by our contemporary. The measures taken should be sufficient to obtain moral ascendancy over the disturbers of the peace, but should never have the appearance of callousness or indifference to life—a feeling that is apt to become contagious. The famous "Protest of Corpses" so powerfully described by Victor Hugo in the "Miserables," was based on this psychological truth—that familiarity with death deprives it of its terrors and makes it even an object of desire. Nineteen attempts were made on the life of Louis Philippe when the death penalty was rigorously inflicted; the regicidal fever died out when by a happy thought a would-be assassin's sentence was commuted, and he was sent to wash the foul linen in one of the Paris hospitals. All the heroism were taken out of regicide, and no one had the courage to attempt the King's life during the remainder of the reign. It has been held by observers that one chief reason why the Paris rough in times of excitement declines to pay the same respect to the "circulez" of the Sergent de Ville that the Londoner accedes to the metropolitan policeman's "move on!" is that the former wears a sword, which is itself a provocation, while the latter hides his baton in his pocket, and only resorts to force when he is left no alternative. The policeman's baton represents the long suffering law, the sword is a challenge to the rowdy to try conclusions.

Our contemporary is of opinion that in Rangoon and Bombay the military were called out too late. "The experiment which Lord Salisbury so forcibly condemned was tried in each city and disaster was the result. Had military patrols and pickets been employed when warning was given of impending trouble, the disorderly elements in the population would have been deprived of that hope of impunity which stimulated them to defy the police." We are not now concerned with what took place in Rangoon. But the assumption that military patrols and pickets should be employed in Bombay whenever trouble is supposed to be impending, and that the troops should use the cold steel at once and follow it up with ball cartridge without delay, shows want of acquaintance with the facts, and with the law, which are better understood here than in Allahabad. Warning of impending trouble was given before the Friday on which the riots broke out. But similar warnings were given in an even more alarming tone before the Mohurrum and the Eed Festival. The police were on the alert, but the military were not called out. No disturbance of any kind took place on either of the former occasions. Had the local authorities requisitioned the military, needless alarm would have been created, and they would infallibly have been censured for calling out the troops when they were not required. The example of Bareilly, Delhi, and Agra, where the troops were paraded in the streets, and the display of force is held to have prevented rioting, is not on all fours with the conditions in a great industrial city like Bombay, where the presumption is that ordinary police precautions will be sufficient to keep the peace. The towns mentioned possess strong garrisons; the troops in Bombay are few in number, and as the result proved, are quite insufficient of themselves to occupy the important centres of a city with a population little short of a million. It is a question for the consideration of Government whether after recent experience, it would not be expedient to add somewhat to the strength of the military force stationed in Bombay. A squadron or two of cavalry would be invaluable for dispersing disorderly mobs before they have time to warm to the work, and desecrate temples or mosques, and kill people who are guilty of the unpardonable offence of belonging to another creed. But to enable the police authorities, upon whom devolves the duty of keeping the peace to prevent the gathering of disorderly mobs, to nip the riot in the bud, as it has been picturesquely expressed, the number of the police sowars now limited to thirty, should be increased, even if at the cost of diminishing proportionately the number of constables to be now added to the force.

It is primarily the duty of the police, not of the military, to prevent the occurrence of disorder, and to restore order when riots break out. This fact becomes apparent when we bear in mind that the military can only act on the requisition of the civil authority. The military are called upon not as such but as her Majesty's subjects, bound by the common law as every subject is, to assist the magistrate to keep the peace. Mr. G. Irving, in an article on this very topic in the September number of the *Fortnightly Review*, shows that the duty of preserving order rests absolutely on the civil magistrate. He is personally responsible for the due performance of that duty, and any remissness or lack of energy may subject him to the penalties of the law. For remissness and timidity during the Gordon Riots Lord Mayor Kennet was tried and convicted. In 1832 the Mayor of Bristol, Mr. Pinney, was put on his trial on a charge of want of energy in dealing with the great riots which broke out in that city. He was acquitted. The civil authority has a right to call upon all citizens to assist in the maintenance of order, and even to take up arms in that behalf; soldiers who bear arms are not exempt from the obligation, and must obey the order to assist the civil power. According to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman it is a very fine point of law, whether an officer in command of troops can refuse to obey such an order. Chief Justice Tindall laid it down that "every man is bound under pain of fine and imprisonment to yield a ready and implicit obedience to the call of the magistrate, and to do his utmost to assist him to suppress a tumultuous assembly." But the fact that the troops can be summoned by the civil authority and can only fire when commanded so to do by the magistrate, shows that the military arm is an adjunct of the civil power. Officers cannot act on their own responsibility without incurring a very serious liability. It would be very perilous to act on the advice that if a mob does not fly before the bayonet ball-cartridge should instantly be used. The necessity must be very manifest indeed that will warrant troops armed with deadly weapons to fire on an unarmed and undisciplined mob. There is another point: it is not obligatory on the military to turn out in obedience to a summons from the civil authority while peace is unbroken. "The request of the magistrate comes to them as troops not as citizens; not as citizens . . . . as citizens in arms they can only be called upon when the ordinary machinery at the command of the civil power has failed. Plainly, no authority has power to call for the forcible assistance of the general public so long as the police are able to maintain order. It is not sufficient to say that the police are likely to prove inadequate. They must have actually failed, or there must have been an actual disturbance." These conditions were fulfilled in Bombay when the military were sent for. There was then no delay in summoning them, or in answering the summons. Where is the justification for saying that the troops were called out "too late" in the Bombay riots? Within an hour of the conflict at the Juma Musjid, which was the signal for the general riots, the troops were sent for—and they came. It is as well that this point should be made clear, so that it shall be understood by all concerned that the responsibility for the maintenance of public order rests primarily on the police and not on the military. The moral is that the police force must be adequate to the efficient discharge of the duties devolving on it.

IF the Secretary of State be at last convinced the advisability, not to say the pressing necessity of issuing Treasury Bills for five million sterling at 3½ per cent., to render him practically independent of Council Bills for the rest of the year, the success of the new departure in June last will be secured, though somewhat tardily. The remedy will come too late to save the prestige of the one-and-fourpenny rupee, but it will assure the future of that belated coin. The *Times* some weeks since, expressed the opinion that Indian Treasury Bills, carrying three-and-a-half per cent., would find ready acceptance in Lombard Street. That reference to the subject was doubtless tentative; and when the City organ reverts to the subject and states that the current rumour of an intention to act on the hint receives colour from the decline in consols and the rise in the value of rupee paper, there is some reason to believe that the step is contemplated. Had it been taken in July the whole current of Indian financial history would have been different from what it has been. The imputed intention to make the bills run for five years, appears to indicate a desire to test the London money market with a view to the conversion of the four-and a-half and four per cents, if the omens are favourable.

MR. SASSOON J. DAVID recommends that the Secretary of State should go much further than this and issue a gold loan in London at 3 or 3½ per cent., sufficient to enable him to dispense with Council Bills for three or four years. The Government of India no longer having to remit money to meet the Home Charges would employ the amount thus left on hand to buy up rupee paper, which is redeemable at three months' notice. Council Bills and rupee paper being no longer available as mediums of exchange, gold would be imported and the Government would be able to establish a gold currency. If this very comprehensive proposal be supplemented by an import duty on silver, the end in view could be certainly attained. Whether the Bombay mill industry would suffer from those drastic operations more than it does at the present moment from the closing of the mints to the coinage of silver, no one would like to say off-hand. That silver will descend into the utter depths, whatever may be done in India, as soon as the Sherman Act is repealed by the Congress in Washington, appears to be only too certain. If that be the case, China and Japan must in self-defence follow, as far as they can, the example set in this country, and seek some more stable currency than silver. The fact that the importation of silver bullion, checked for a while by the apprehension of a heavy import duty, has recommenced on a large scale seems to "indicate," as the doctors say, the necessity for the imposition of a tax on that now thoroughly discredited and well-nigh discreditable metal.

MR. G. A. HAIG, who claims to be the parent of the proposal to close the Indian Mints to silver, having recommended that plan to Lord Lansdowne and Lord Kimberley, writes to the *Manchester Guardian* to point out that only the half of his programme has been carried out. He recommended that contemporaneously with the closing of the mints to coinage, the Indian ports should have closed to the import of silver, whether in coin or in bullion, except by the Government. The second half of the scheme not having been carried out, Mr. Haig now proposes that the Government should coin every year as much coin as has been hitherto minted and put the profits, which he believes would be very large, into the treasury, instead of allowing them to go as heretofore into private pockets. It is very doubtful whether the profits would be large, for with a redundant currency the value of every rupee coined would diminish under the new conditions precisely as under the old. The falling rupee would again accentuate the exchange difficulty, and we should be as we were. However, Mr. Haig believes that while we were coining rupees with silver purchased at seventy cents the ounce, we should be in a position to say to President Cleveland that when he induced Mexico, Bolivia, and Australia to enter into an agreement with the United States to put a tax on the production of silver as heavy as that on spirits, and re-opened the American mints for the coinage of the metal when the value was 120 cents per ounce, India would re-open her mints. That scheme does not seem at first sight to be very feasible. It is more to the point that there are current rumours that the Secretary of State contemplates raising a five-million loan for five years by the issue of Treasury Bills. In that scheme, if it be realised, there is the certainty of arriving at a relative stability of exchange which has hitherto escaped us.

IT is to be hoped that for his own peace of mind Sir Henry Norman will gratefully decline the cordial invitation of the Australian Premiers to make a tour in the Colonies on his way home. It is intended to improve the occasion, if he be so ill-advised as to accept the invitation, to show him how necessary it is that he should when in office in India prohibit Indian Borahs from carrying their wares and their frugality to the Australian wilds. It is characteristic of colonial enterprise that advantage should be taken of the elevation of one of their Governors to the Viceroyalty of India to endeavour to shut the Indian trader out of Australia. No one can for a moment suppose that so experienced a statesman and administrator as the Viceroy-elect would allow himself to be inveigled into the discussion of such a cool proposal. If he be wise he will abstain from even the appearance of being accessible to any influence of the kind.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. R. W. Dyer, an Assistant Overseer in the Ordnance Department, charged Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Sett, with offering bribe to a police servant to induce him to show favours to the accused in the performance of his official function. Mr. Inverarity, in his speech for the defence, stated that the evidence for the prosecution was inconsistent and contradictory. He raised two points for the defence. The first point was that the accused had no reason to offer any gratification to the complainant. The second defence was an *alibi*. Mr. Inverarity called Mr. Drewitt, Government Boiler Inspector, who deposed that between the hours of ten and eleven on the 4th July last when the accused was said to have gone to Mr. Dyer's house, he (accused) was present at the Sorab Woollen Mill at Dadur, where Mr. Drewitt had gone to examine the machinery. Mr. Cooper will deliver judgment in this case this morning.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has learnt with deep regret the news of the death of the Honorable Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., one of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, and desires to record his sympathy with the members of Mr. Telangs family in their bereavement, and his sense of the loss which the public service has sustained.

DURING the absence of his Excellency, Senhor Raphael de Andrade, the Governor-General of Goa on a visit to the provinces of Damaum and Diu, Senhor Taborda, the Chief Secretary to Government will officiate.

A MEETING of the Provisional Committee of representative gentleman of all classes was held yesterday afternoon in the chambers of the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta when it was resolved to forward to the Sheriff the Requisition which has already been largely and influentially signed, calling a Public Meeting on Saturday, the 30th instant, to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Justice Telang. It was also announced that the Honourable the Chief Justice has kindly consented to preside, and that the funds will be devoted to some object of public utility. A Sub-Committee has been appointed to frame the programme of business to be transacted at the meeting.

WE learn from a private letter from England that the visit of the Indian princes, nobility and gentry has not been unfruitful, as one of the latter has made a donation of £20,000 in commemoration of the opening of the Imperial Institute, with the view of developing and promoting the trade and commerce of India with Great Britain. This noble example of public spirit and true patriotism ought to be imitated by the wealthy princes and natives of India, as it is calculated to firmly cement the commercial relations of the two countries and prove advantageous to both.

A MEMORANDUM on Indian affairs signed by Mr. S. W. B. M'Laren, M.P., Mr. D. Naoroji, M.P., Mr. C. E. Schwann, M.P., and Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., has lately been circulated among members of the House of Commons. Accompanying it is an enumeration of certain "urgent questions," which it is proposed to debate in connection with the Indian Budget of the present year, the statement of each question being accompanied by a resolution passed by the Indian National Congress held at Allahabad last Christmas.

A propos of the disestablishment of the Presidency Chiefs, writes our London Correspondent: Sir George Chesney is asking the Government to produce any report made by the Military Committee of the Council of India on the retention in the two Councils of the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Bombay and Madras Armies under the proposed new system, together with any opinions recorded on the subject by member or members of the Council of India.

WE find in the *Yomiuri Shimbun* a story of more interest than the majority of the remarkable narratives appearing in the columns of that remarkable journal says the *Japan Mail*. The hero is Mr. Yamauchi, who, according to the *Yomiuri*, has already distinguished himself by certain clever inventions in connection with weapons of war, and the subject is the recoil of a cannon. When a big gun is fired on board ship, the recoil serves, of course, to run the carriage back and any surplus force which might otherwise prove injurious, is nullified by hydraulic buffers. It occurred to Mr. Yamauchi, however, that this surplus force might be utilized for opening the breech of the gun and removing the shell of the cartridge—we quote ourss Japanese contemporary but do not profess to interpret its account. He succeeded, after considerable study and trouble, in giving effect to this ingenious idea, and having communicated his success to some of his friends, the fact became known to Lord Armstrong and Company, one of whose agents questioned him about it. Mr. Yamauchi, not desiring to reveal his secret, replied in very general terms to the questions addressed, to him. What was his surprise, however, a few months afterwards, to find on being invited to the Armstrong Works that his invention had been exactly reproduced, and that his gun-carriage was in the possession of the English firm just as though he had himself supplied drawings for its manufacture. "Truly,"—says the Yomiuri, the sharpness of foreigners is extraordinary. Merely from a general and purposeless guarded conversation, the Armstrong Company managed to give practical effect to another man's idea. Of course, as a point of morality, the Company has promised not to make the carriage publicly known for some time." It is difficult to comment on this story. We can only congratulate the *Yomiuri Shimbun*.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HINDU HAWKERS IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Advices from Australia state that the Premier of Victoria is urging Sir Henry Norman to visit the Australian Colonies, *en route* to India, in order to confer with the different Premiers with a view to limiting the entry of Hindu hawkers into Australia.

THE INSURRECTION IN BRAZIL.

Latest advices from Rio state that the Brazilian insurrection is extending northward.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

The cholera is spreading in the western part of France.

THE HUNGARIAN MANŒUVRES.

The Emperor William, with the Duke of Connaught and King of Saxony, have arrived at Gueny to attend the Hungarian manœuvres.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES BY THE INDIA OFFICE.

It has been ascertained that the India Office is re-issuing a certain amount of Government debentures which were declined in 1891. The amount depends on the sale of Council drafts. Only a small amount has been issued up to the present. It is believed, however, that nothing like the issue of five millions is contemplated.

RUSSIA IN EASTERN SEAS.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent state that Russia is going to acquire a naval station in Eastern Asia, and that France has offered her Obok and Saigon, but that Russia desires her own station.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 18.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 8th inst., left here for Bombay, at 3 p. m., to-day, and the s. s. Britannia for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

The first portion of the Kabul Mission Camp left Peshawar on the evening of the 15th instant, and the remainder on the morning of the 16th instant. The whole camp was to have reached Lundi Kotal on the morning of the 17th September.

The Camp halted at Jamrud on the 16th; and reached Lundi Kotal at noon on the 17th. The Mission tents will go forward on the morning of the 19th instant to Camps Dakka and Bassawal, the Mission following on the morning of the 20th. The Amir has fixed t e following stages for the march on to Kabul, viz., Dakka, Basawal, Girdika, Bauli (near Jellalabad), Nimla, Surkpul, Jagdalak, Barikab, Smooch, Nullanamaz (near Lataband) and Butkhak.

General Ghulam Haidar will meet the Mission at Landi Khana, and accompany them onward.

Sir Mortimer Durand was expected at Lundi Kotal on the morning of the 18th.

THE FISHERIES BILL.

The Fisheries Bill is to be introduced by Sir Philip Hutchins at the next Council. It will not be passed till the Government of India reach Calcutta.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The 3rd Kashmir Infantry leaves for Jammu about the 1st October, and is to be relieved by the 23rd Pioneers. The Kathiawar I. S. Cavalry will be concentrated for manœuvres at Rajkot during December.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

One sub-committee is at present discussing consignment notes and conditions to be printed thereon. The general rules and regulations with all new proposals submitted for consideration by the Committee have been fully discussed in the Conference.

A special committee have been asked to reconsider the general signalling arrangements.

CRICKET: GANESHKHIND ELEVEN *VS.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

The match between the Ganeshkhind Eleven and the Bombay Gymkhana was played to-day at Ganeshkhind; the former winning in the first innings by 34 runs. Captain Stockdale took six wickets for 30 runs. Mr. Johnson played exceedingly well, and compiled 29 runs before he was caught. The first innings lasted for two hours. The Ganeshkhind Team remained in till 5 o'clock. Captain Fowle played up well, making 41, scoring three fives amongst them. Lord Harris made 32 easily when he was given out leg-before-wicket. Dr. Martin made a careful 22. The Bombay Gymkhana next went in for their second innings, and had compiled 40 runs for the loss of four wickets, when time was called. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Gould, not out	0	b Lord Harris	3
Mr Wright, c Stockdale, b Fowle	9	b Colonel Harris, c Herron	19
Mr Johnson, c Herron, b Stockdale	29	c Fowle, b Lord Harris	1
Mr Cave, c Colonel Harris, b Stockdale	16	not out	6
Mr Greig, l-b-w b Fowle	0	not out	3
Mr Brooks, b Stockdale	1	c Fowle, b Colonel Harris	0
Capt Smith, c Lord Harris, b Stockdale	1	did not bat.	
Mr Leslie, l-b-w, b Stockdale	0		
Mr Creagh, c and b Stockdale	5		
Mr Sinclair, c Lord Harris, b Colonel Harris	12		
Captain Benson, c Martin, b Lord Harris	16		
Extras	5	Extras	8
Total	94	Total	40

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Captain Fowle	65	27	2	2
Captain Stockdale	125	30	6	6
Sergt Elliott	45	23	2	0
Colonel Harris	10	3	0	1
Lord Harris	9	6	0	1

GANESHKHIND.

1st Innings.

H E Lord Harris l-b-w, b Greig	32
Colonel Harris, c Gould, b Greig	2
Dr Martin, c Johnson, b Greig	22
Captain Cox, b Leslie	3
Captain Fowle, c Wright, b Greig	41
Captain Stockdale, b Greig	15
Sergt Elliott, c Johnson, b Greig	4
Mr Edgerley, c Benson, b Greig	3
Pte Herron, b Greig	0
Captain Gabb, b Leslie	0
Corpl Phillips, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	D.	M.	W.
Mr Sinclair	70	16	8	0
Mr Greig	115	40	3	8
Mr Leslie	48	23	2	2
Captain Benson	25	26	0	0
Mr Johnson	10	8	0	0

SECUNDERABAD MONSOON RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 18.

"HYDERABAD SUBSTITUTION PLATE." Rs. 199.

Mr Wilkinson's Zillah, 10st 9lbs, Owner ... 1
Mr Montmorency's Miskin, 11st, Owner ... 2
Captain Bowly's Kinkey, 10st 1lb, Owner... 3

Also ran Patrician, 9st 13lbs; Ugly, 9st 3lbs; Sinbad, 10st 2lbs; Why Not, 10st 5lbs; Mickey Free, 9st 7lbs; Transfer, 8st 9lbs; and Buccaneer, 9st 10lbs.

Winner started, two to one against.

APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 18.

Surgeon-Colonel Spencer Principal, Medical Officer, Presidency District, will succeed Surgeon-Colonel Harvey, in charge, Punjab Frontier Force.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Birch, Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, seems likely to take Surgeon-Colonel Spencer's place.

THE DEFENCE OF CHILAS.

Major General Sir William Lockhart will make thorough examination of the defensive position of Chilas during his tour along the new route to Gilgit.

EXTENSION.

The Government of Bengal have recommended to the Government of India that Mr. J. H. Rivett Carnac's service should be extended from November to the end of March in view of the importance of his being on the spot during the forthcoming visit of the Opium Commission.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

The suit arising out of the failure of the Himalaya Bank, which was brought by Mr. Chiodettis against C. Wilson as director of the Bank has been dismissed with costs, the Court holding that the director is in no sense a trustee for the creditors. Transaction between a depositor and the Bank being an ordinary transaction of loan it was further held that the plaintiff had no right of the suit.

Charles Greenway, officiating manager late Himalaya Bank, Limited, having failed to furnish two sureties of Rs. 30,000 each is in custody.

Moss and Greenway are to be sent down to the Allahabad Central Prison to await their trial in the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, in November next.

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN UNION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ELICHPUR, SEPT. 18.

Khan Bahadur Shamsuddin Alikhan, the Deputy Commissioner here, attended to-day the Municipal meeting as chairman. All principal Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen assembled to express gratitude to him for his great tact and impartiality, by which all cause of friction between the two communities was avoided during the late Mohurrum.

There was perfect accord and good feeling. He received quite an ovation from the people and advised them to live in amity and educate their children.

The Mahomedans then went in a body to Jumma Musjid, which was tastefully decorated with flowers for the occasion, and offered a prayer of thanks.

THE GAIKWADI VATANDARS.

The following is telegraphed to us by the Secretary of the Gaikwadi Vatandars Mandal:—

BARODA, SEPT. 18.

At a public meeting of the Gaikwadi Vatandars, held here yesterday, it was unanimously resolved that the Gaikwadi Vatan rules are detrimental to the interests of Vatandars. It was further resolved to solicit his Highness' Government to reconsider the rules. Several other resolutions were passed, and an organisation of the Gaikwadi Vatandar Mandal was formed to watch the interests of Gaikwadi Vatandars.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 18.

French mail steamer Yarra from China and O. L. steamer Cuzco from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97½
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 3-16
Bar Silver	34¼

A GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read in your issue of Thursday a letter, signed "Sassoon J. David," giving his views on a gold currency for India—how best to introduce it. I cannot say that I entirely agree with him. His idea of borrowing gold loans in England at three or three and a half per cent. for six years and stopping the sale of Council Bills for six years, and redeeming rupee papers in India at the equivalent of the contracts made in England, is open to grave objections.

Firstly, it will be an enormous undertaking, and one which, I feel sure, the Government of India would hesitate before adopting, as it would not only jeopardize our commerce and industry, but saddle the Government with such liabilities that would to a great extent shake the credit, which India now enjoys, both at Home and abroad.

Secondly, it would greatly raise the rate of discount at Home, and make the money market so tight that it would paralyse the trade and finance of both England and India.

Thirdly, the princes and natives of India are at present largely interested in Government Paper; if this is redeemed the people chiefly interested in India will be the English in India. One will say "but the princes and natives of India will buy those sterling loans;" but how are they to get such large amounts of sterling to remit to England, and conveniently take them up. Now in case of invasion of India, the natives having only a small interest in our Government, would most probably remain passive at the very moment when their assistance might be greatly needed. I have a proposal in lieu of this, which if adopted would simplify matters considerably, and is not open to the above objections. It would also enable Government to fix the rate of exchange for the rupee definitely at 1s. 4d. or more, and keep it there.

Government has gone half-way only in closing the mints to free coinage; but the Exchange Banks have another method of remitting, and that is in rupee paper. Millions of pounds worth of these securities pass to and fro from London to India and *vice versa*, and owing to this the Banks are in a great measure independent of Council Bills as a means of remittance, and so have the whip hand of the Government. My proposition is to let Government cause all rupee paper held in London to be registered in London, and not transferable to India, and the interest paid to holders in London in gold, at a fixed rate of exchange; say 1s. 4d.—and all paper held in India to be registered in India and remain in India—interest of course, to be paid in rupees and not in sterling. Thus paper in India will only be valuable in India, and paper in England only valuable in England, and so will stop all remittances of Government paper to India from England and from England to India. The objection to this will be, this is an innovation, but I reply: Consols are only payable in England, and being an English loan, are not negotiable elsewhere except as sterling. Now I go further and make the Indian loan payable not only in India but in England, but being non-transferable it is only available in the country in which it is held. When redeemable, of course, they are to be paid in rupees or in sterling at the current rate of exchange.

This would completely put a stop to the remittance of rupee paper, which as long as it can be remitted will always leave the Government at the mercy of the Exchange Banks, whose policy it is to force down the rate of exchange, and so the Government are unable to keep up the rate of the rupee. The Indian Government will assume the control of Council Bills and exchange; and as the trade and the Banks will require money they must buy Bills at the rate the Government chooses to fix.

This, I think, is the true solution of the difficulty. Hoping that you will kindly insert this letter.—Yours, &c.,

A MERCHANT.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

DONCASTER AND EPSOM.

THE oldest of English classic races, the Doncaster St. Leger, will be decided next Wednesday and despite the all important fact that this year's contest on the Town Moor is generally expected to be a very tame affair there is sure to be a great gathering of sportsmen to witness this time-honoured and historic battle, for the Leger has been fruitful of gigantic surprises. There are points of resemblance between Epsom and Doncaster, but mayhap where we would look for the most likeness there we discover the most startling dissimilarity. The peer and the peasant, the cockney and the countryman visit Epsom for a day's outing and incidentally to see the racing; whereas the sportsman and the sightseer, the sons of the soil, and the sons of toil hie them to Doncaster to keenly enjoy the racing and have a day in the country—a distinction with a difference. Between Epsom and Doncaster there is all the difference between a vast picnic and a gathering of enthusiastic sportmen. The Yorkshireman loves a horse—and especially a racehorse—with a depth of feeling unknown to any but tykes. The Town Moor is to him alowed ground sacred to the memories of wonderful horses and sportsmen of the best. Many a native of the shire of many acres remembers the most important events of his life by the St. Leger. "Aye, aye, to be sure—let me see it happened in Lord Clifden's year," or the year of some other notable St Leger is a phrase one often hears. Each Leger day is a sort of yearmark, and The Tyke is sure to remember how it rained in Robert The Devil's year, and what sort of weather was experienced when So-and-So was victorious. Epsom and Doncaster are little towns which are famous for a household commodity. That from Epsom is bitter and nauseous; that from Doncaster is sweet and luscious. This is all the difference between Epsom salts and butter scotch but I dare say it represents the varied remembrances which dfferent sportsmen have of the two old towns.

DICKENS AT DONCASTER.

Doncaster is not a very striking town, but I have a fondness for some of its broad tree-lined streets, and some of the old-fashioned hostelries which are to be found within its confines. It is a pleasant road to the Moor at any rate, and there is good accommodation for man and beast. Charles Dickens did not find Doncaster much to his liking, if we may judge—and I suppose we may—from the "Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices," in which the illustrious novelist pictures Doncaster and its great racing carnival. The two idlers were Dickens and Wilkie Collins, and they visited the town in Blink Bonny's year. Dickens saw Palmer the prisoner at every turn. He compares the thousands of visitors that he saw to Palmer and Thurtell, the murderers, who used to frequent Doncaster, as they might have done any other place. The falks who were not murderers he regarded as either madmen or the keepers of madmen. Dickens was then at a very impressionable age, and many have been the speculations as to who was the wearer of the "little black gloves and little winning bonnet" who fascinated him opposite the Grand Stand on the St. Leger day. His visit to the old theatre is also remembered, for the outrages perpetrated by "gents" in the dress circle almost persuaded him to pitch one "lunatic" into the pit. Dickens looked upon the St. Leger carnival as a huge nightmare, and he had the more pleasure in travelling on the road associated with the name of Dick Turpin, and in harmlessly chaffing the daughters of his host—Mr. Pye, of the Angel Hotel. These young ladies he facetiously called "The Angel's Daughters." His great happiness arrived after a week's stay, after the Cup had been run for on the Friday, when a "heavy draft of lunatics and keepers" left by the afternoon train for London. Doncaster must have left a terrible impression upon Dickens' mind, for nothing would ever induce him to visit the town again.

EARLY REVELS AT DONCASTER.

Still Doncaster, at the time of Dickens' visit (1857), was much more civilised than in the seventeenth century, for the races which were then held in the town were provocative of disorder. It was customary to wear swords in those days. Quarrels may now end either in a "rough and tumble" or an appeal to the law courts, but then it was generally an appeal to the sword. This being so, on June 5, 1615, the Doncaster Corporation issued a proclamation setting forth that, as it plainly appeared that the race on the Doncaster Moor had created much bother and strife, therefore "for the preventynge of sutes, quarrels, murders, and bloodsheds that may ensue by contynuinge of the said race, it is agreed that the stand and stoopes shall be pulled up, and imploied to some better purpose, and the race to be discontinued." Even this edict, which, I must remind my readers, was promulgated over 160 years before the St. Leger was founded, could not smother the native love of horse racing which prevailed in the country side. As the stand and "stoopes" could be no better "imploied," they were re-erected, for the stand on the "More" is referred to in a deed dated May 24, 1631. Very little is known of the quality of races which were decided in the long ago on the Town Moore. There is doubt that the Corporation of Doncaster was interested in the races even in those times. In 1684, a four miles race is mentioned as taking place and from 1687 the Corporation gave "contrabution monys" towards the stakes. This body gradually increased its annual gift until in 1774 £20 was voted for the encouragement of horse-racing on the Moor.

FOUNDING THE CUP.

In 1716, the Corporation decided to give £5 7s. 6d. as a town's plate "providing the neighbouring gentlemen do subscribe a valuable plate to be run for on Doncaster Moor. It is probable that the "neighbouring gentlemen" responded so freely to this invitation that they succeeded in founding the Cup, to which I have already incidentally referred. The Cup, we are told on authority, was a "solid and cumbrous utensil," without any pretension to taste. It was the great privilege of the Mayor to order the Cup some months before it was wanted, and when at length it did arrive everybody was anxious to see the trophy and drink wine from it. On the Cup day, this piece of plate, in the custody of the Mayor, was twice carried round the market place, followed by amotley procession, which included the squires and yeomen. The yeomen farmers of England were an important body in those days, and one can only regret that they have died out, mainly owing to the creation by purchase of big estates. In the van of the cortege walked the fiddlers of the town, scraping out the merriest tunes they knew. The Cup was carried to the moor, when, carefully guarded, it was displayed on the stand. At night there was a dinner, when the Cup was very properly filled with wine by the owner of the winner, whose health was drunk by the company. When it had been drained, the stewards would bear the Cup round the tables, and the guests would drop in their subscriptions as placidly as we do nowadays in a church collection. Perhaps more so, for this collection was towards the fund for the next year's races. When Beeswing had won the Cup for three years in succession, this was found to be rather monotonous sport.

THE ST. LEGER.

Accordingly, some of the quicker-witted spirits suggested another race in which all the competitors should be of the same age, and for which, of course, they could only run once—a certain age being fixed and adhered to. This was adopted, the conditions being a sweepstakes of 25 guineas each for three-year-olds over two miles, colts and fillies alike to carry 7st. 12lbs. This race was run for the first time in 1776, and was won by the Marquis of Rockingham's Allabaculia. This was the first St. Leger. But it was not then named the St. Leger. Some people, I once heard Dean Hole say, imagine that the St. Leger receives its name from St. Leodigarius, an ascetic saint, but this, I know, was one of this dignitary's jokes, for at a dinner at the Red Lion Inn, in 1777, the Marquis of Rockingham suggested that the event should be called the St. Leger, out of compliment to Lieutenant-General Anthony St. Leger, of Park Hill. And the proposal was accepted. Thus, General St. Leger gave his name to this great race, and Park Hill, his residence, supplied the title for the well-known Park Hill Stakes. Just in the same way, the Earl of Derby, who lived at Epsom towards the close of last century, gave his titular patronymic to another great classic race for three-years-olds, and the Oaks, his mansion, afforded a name for the fillies' race.

HORSES RUN IN ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.

A very interesting volume could be written concerning the St. Leger, and I should require a large number of articles to tell even a few of the stories associated with this great hippic contest and carnival. It is said that "stride will tell" over such a good galloping ground and over such a distance. Still the race has not always been to the horse with a long raking stride. For instance. Touchstone, whose skeleton I have seen at Eaton Hall, did not stand more than 15 hands 14 inches, and yet he forced Pleinpotentiary and Bran to strike their colours to him in 1834. Launcelot, Touchstone's unsound brother, who won six years later was a little horse, and satirist, the victor of 1841, was built on the same lines. In 1843 Nutwith, who stood 15¼ hands conquered two bigger and two better animals in Cotherstone and Prizefighter. Then, too, Knight of St. George, Saucepan, Warlock, and Imperiense were on the small side, but the first named was good enough to win his owner, a comparatively poor man, £15,000. This was in 1854. In 1876 most of us can remember how Lord Dupplin's petrarch proved too good for the raking stride and desperate rush of the Duke of Hamilton's Wild Tommy. On the other hand, stride told its almost inevitable tale when Birmingham 17 hands high out strode Priam. Filho da Puta was 16¼ hands and Antonio is described by the Druid as a big coach horse." Tarrare looked like a big bus nag, while another big animal was Sir Tatton Sykes, probably the ugliest horse that ever won a great classic race. Length of stride showed what it can do in the case of Lord Clifden who was last by 100 yards when 1½ miles of the race had been covered. The feat of Clifden and Johnny Osborne was repeated in 1887 by Kilwarlin and William Robinson. All this is only a link in the chain of evidence which proves that horses of all shapes and sizes run well. The St. Leger has been won by many of the grandest horses that have ever been known. We have but to mention Touchstone, The Baron, Van Tromp, Surplice, The Flying Dutchman, Voltigeur, Newminster, Stockwell, West Australian, Caller Ou Blair Athol, Gladiateur, Lord Lyon, Achievement, Robert The Devil, Melton, Ormonde, Seabreeze, Donovan, and La Fleche to conjure up a whole army of equine heroes and heroines and chapters of history more or less legendary.

THEODORE'S LEGER VICTORY.

There is a story of ten false starts in 1813, when Altisidora was steered to victory by John Jackson, the famous Yorkshire jockey. Ten years later John Jacksou was the most miserable of men, for on the morning of the St. Leger did not a book-maker lay 100 guineas to a shilling walking-stick against Theodore, the supposed cripple, that Jackson was to ride in the afternoon? But despite the odds, Theodore won to the surprise of both owner and jockey. Theodore's St. Leger is a turf mystery. Jackson was never a good tempered man, and he was very wrath at having to ride Theodore. But the horse started so well, kept up such a cracking pace, and led the field so gallantly that Jackson soon lost his bad temper. Jackson, in giving an account of the race, afterwards said:—"I lost all my ill-temper and the mortification . . . . Theodore pulled hard, but I held him tight. 'Now my little fellow,' said I to myself, 'keep up this pace to the top of the hill and I don't care a straw for the whole lot. I feel as strong as a giant; I thought my arms were made of tron; and the blood rushed merrily through my veins, while my heart thumped at my ribs. Away we went at a rattling pace; I was first over the hill, and was never headed in any part of the race." Jackson "nursed" his mount with really wonderful skill and patience, and won in the end by three-quarters of a length.

OTHER ST. LEGERS.

In 1825 the news concerning the result of the race was carried to Manchester by dogs trained to hunt by trail, and to London by pigeon expresses For many years the Doncaster course was frequented by James Hurst, an eccentric sportsman, who used to wear unmentionables, coat and hat of sheepskin, with a vest made of drake's feathers. He would come on to the course in a carriage of his own design, and made without nails, which was [illegible] by jackarses. In 1835 the Queen saw the St. Leger run, and the winner was named Queen of Trumps. But there, it is of little use to gossip on this garrulous, haphazard fashion, for nearly every St. Leger has its history—and a most interesting inner history it we could but know all.

MILITARY NEWS.

FORTY-FOUR days' privilege leave of absence in India, from the 17th September, is granted to Captain A. H. M. Edwards, Adjutant, Behar Light Horse.

VETERINARY-MAJOR W. H. KEMP has been granted three months' extension of leave; and Lieutenant J. H. A. Annesley, 18th Hussars, two months' privilege leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. H. Bingham has been appointed Commandant of the 13th Bengal Infantry; Captain W. T. Fairbrother, 2nd-in-Command, and Captain C. De G. Justice, Wing Commander.

CAPTAIN A. FOSTER, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Quartermaster G. Pepper, Wiltshire Regiment, have been posted to the 2nd Battalions of their respective regiments; and Quartermaster D. Strachan, Wiltshire Regiment, to the 3rd Battalion.

THE undermentioned remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenant M. Stevenson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to 21st October; Surgeon-Lieutenant J. D. Gunning, Medical Staff, to 26th March 1894; and Surgeon-Captain J. C. Weir, Medical Staff, to 9th December.

ANNUAL Invaliding Boards on native soldiers, other than Gurkhas, are in future to be held in the Bengal Presidency in November: the men invalided being struck off the strength of their corps from the 31st December next. An Invaliding Board will be held in November this year instead of next March.

THE War Office has decided that Second-Lieutenants on the Unattached List, awaiting admission to the Indian Staff Corps, must provide themselves with full dress uniform, but with a view to saving expense, it is arranged that the full dress tunic shall simply be the Cadet's tunic, slightly altered at a cost of about £1.

THE Government of India have instructed the Local Governments to submit before the 1st January next all applications from Volunteer corps for grants-in-aid for building armouries, magazines, headquarters, &c., during 1894-95, in view to the funds being given on the 1st April, and work commencing as early as possible in the year.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence out of India:—Colonel L. R. H. D. Campbell, 38th Dogras; Captain S. H. B. Hobbs, 11th Bengal Lancers; Captain R. B. Shawe, 16th Bengal Infantry; Captain F. B. W. Richardson, 3rd Bengal Infantry, for twelve months; Lieutenant P. M. Sykes, 2nd Dragoon Guards, for six months; and Captain G. F. Ellison, West Surrey Regiment, for four months—all on private affairs. Major and Paymaster C. R. Toffe, Middlesex Regiment, for six months; and Lieutenant H. L. Bland, Northumberland Fusiliers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

THE 1893 rewards to native officers of the Bengal Army of grants, of land or assignments of land revenue, have been given as under:—To pensioned Subadar Kalan Singh, Bahadur, 24th Punjab Infantry; Subadar-Major Budh Singh, Bahadur, 5th Punjab Infantry, grants of land of the annual value of Rs. 300, or assignments of land revenue amounting to Rs. 450 per annum. To Subadar-Major Zaman Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, 20th Bengal Infantry, a grant of land of the annual value of Rs. 400, or an assignment of land revenue amounting to Rs. 600 per annum. The original grant of land to Subadar-Major Tara Singh, Sirdar Bahadur, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, is also enhanced to Rs. 400 per annum.

ESPLANADE BANDS FUND.

WE have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following amounts towards the above fund. The amount is gradually creeping up, but we shall be glad to see the total four or five times the present amount before closing the list:—

Previously received	Rs.	104	8
M. F. P.	"	3	0
A. J. C.	"	2	0
L. P. K.	"	1	0
S. R. M.	"	1	0
Total	Rs.	111	8

THERE have only been 18 fresh cases of fever at Worthing during the seven days, ending 31st August.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FIRST TIES.

2ND WELSH REGIMENT *vs.* K. O. YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

No pleasanter conditions could have been possible for the inauguration of the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament than those which prevailed yesterday afternoon, when the 2nd Welsh Regiment from Secunderabad and the Yorkshire Light Infantry from Poona met to play off the first tie of the first round. The weather was fine, and the sky being overcast, the sun had not a chance of making it uncomfortable for the spectators. The Cooperage was in splendid condition, and the dry but springly turf favoured a fast game. The Gymkhana executive had made excellent arrangements for the spectators, of whom a very large crowd turned out, filling the reserved enclosure and edging the other sides of the ground at least two deep. The form which the representatives of the Principality had shown in the practice game on Saturday last secured for them a large number of admirers, and before the start they were undoubtedly the public favourites. The Yorks, however, were an unknown quantity, and as it was rumoured that since they played here last year the team had been strengthened by several fresh arrivals from England, people thought it was not safe to despise their chance. They were unfortunate however in losing the toss, which necessitated their playing against a very stiff head wind, which blew with unabated vigour right throughout the first half. It was a couple of minutes past five o'clock, when Marshall Reid, the referee, whistled the start. Cheyne kicked off, and the Welsh forwards immediately assumed the aggressive. The Yorks, however, opposed strenuously, and for the first five minutes the play was pretty even, the ball being kept in the centre of the ground. A free kick, which resulted on an appeal for off side, enabled Cheyne to carry the play well into the Yorkshire half, where some desperate scrimmages took place. The Welsh, though much lighter men than their opponents, were as wiry and active as cats, and gradually bore down the opposition of the Yorks. Inch by inch the ball was forced to the York goal line, and a fierce struggle took place within five yards of the posts. It seemed as if the Poona men could not possibly be saved from disaster, but the Light managed to wriggle through, and passing to Taylor, the pressure was temporarily relieved. The Welsh, however, were not to be denied. Brandreth collared the leather and passed to Humphries, who made a short sprint, and passed to Scannell, who threw it to Foster. The last-named, though terribly pressed, managed to reach the touch line, and drew first blood for his side. The angle, however, was an awkward one, and James, who depended too much on the wind, kicked short by a yard. Almost immediately after the ball was again put into play, the Welsh seriously threatened their opponents' stronghold. Try as they would the Yorks could not resist the onslaught of their active foes. Taylor and Bond, however, by the adventitious aid of a foul given against the Welsh, did for a few second, change the venue to neutral ground, but Paish sent the ball back with a fine punt, and Foster collaring it, passed to the left wing, where after one of the finest bits of passing ever seen on this ground, Brandreth broke through the Yorkshire back division and touched down. The try was a fairly easy one, but James blundered badly, and the ball never rose off the ground. The resumption of hostilities saw the Welsh again making attack after attack on the enemy's goal, and the Yorks had a heavy task to repulse them. At length after some fierce scrimmaging, Avery eluded Taylor, and secured a try. Paish missed the posts, but it was a fairly hard chance. Half-time was soon afterwards called.

The wind was still strong in the second-half, when the Yorks changed sides. The Poona men pulled themselves together splendidly and disputed every inch of ground with their opponents, whom victory seemed to have made even more vigorous and keen. The play was much more even than during the first period, and at one time it looked as if the Yorkshire were going to equalise matters. After the ball was kicked into play, Gallagher made a clipping good run, but was collared and thrown a few yards from the posts by Podesta. Some up and down play then took place, and Yorkshire on an appeal for off-side were allowed a kick. Rubery made a very gallant attempt to reach the posts, which he only just missed. The Welsh then set to with a will, and playing with splendid combination, drove the Yorks back, and would again have scored had Spur not relieved the pressure by kicking the ball into touch. The Welsh however, maintained the assault with great pertinacity and all the efforts of Bond, Taylor, and Deas were unavailing against them. The Yorks, however, made a very gallant stand and for several minutes gave not an inch of ground. A penalty kick gave them temporary relief, but the hardy Britons, who showed wonderful staying power returned to the assault, and again and again got the ball in dangerous proximity to the touch line. The Yorks fought with the energy of despair, but just three minutes before the signal for the cessation of hostilities, Cullen had the ball passed to him and made a splendid run in it amidst the frantic applause of the spectators. It was a capital performance, and well deserved all the credit it received. James found it an easy matter to convert the try into a goal, and soon afterwards the match ended in a victory for the Welsh by nine points to *nil*. The superiority of the winners was apparent in their combination and passing. They play a very hard game and stick to it with wonderful tenacity. The Yorks showed some individual brilliancy, and altogether played more than an average game, but they had met superior opponents and were clearly outplayed. The Lancashire Fusiliers having scratched, there will be no match to-morrow, and the winners of yesterday's game will meet the Bombay Gymkhana in the first tie of the second round, and a most interesting match should be the result as the parties are fairly equal. The following are the teams who played yesterday:—

K. O. Y. L. I. VS. WELSH REGIMENT.

(Dark Blue, Red Belt).	(Dark Blue.)
Back.	Back.
Pte Greenwood	Pte James
¾ Backs.	¾ Backs.
Lieut Bond (capt)	Pte Smith
Lieut Deas	Lce-Corpl Moles
Lce-Corpl Spurr	Pte Foster
Lieut Taylor	Pte Avery
½ Backs.	½ Backs.
Lieut Light	Pte Podesta
Pte Spurr	Pte Scannell
Forwards.	Forwards.
Lieut Ellwood	Lieut Brandreth
Pte Gallagher	Lieut Cheyne (capt)
Pte Gallagher	Lieut Humphries
Pte Rubery	Sergt Paish
Pte Wilkinson	Pte Cullen
Pte Corcoran	Pte Emmanuel
Pte Harkin	Pte Slaughan
Pte Noble	Pte Sullivan

Referee: Mr Marshall Reid.

SHUTTING THE INDIAN MINTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Indian Government have shut the mints of India, but they have not prohibited (as I suggested) the import of silver except for Government account. That omission has "botched" the whole move, and no doubt it was forced on the Indian Government by the India Office in London, or, rather, by Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. Harcourt, who wish to force India into a gold standard, that is, Mr. Bertram Currie's brilliant idea: "a gold standard without a gold currency," or, in plain English, "paper promises to pay in gold at some future date (not named), and which never arrive." Even now if the Indian Government would put a customs duty on the import of silver (coined or uncoined) of one-third, payable in kind (one-third of each silver import), it will soon get plenty of demand for the Council Bills drawn in London, and it would do an act approved of by the Natives.—I am, &c.,

GEORGE AUGUSTUS HAIG.

Pen Ithon, Radnorshire, Aug. 30.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Office. Dr. Thomas Blaney presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dinshah Edulji Vacha, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Grattan Geary, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Govardhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Pranjivandas Culliandas, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR DRAINAGE.

The first item of business before the meeting was a letter from the Commissioner reporting on the subject of obtaining the services of a Consulting Engineer for Drainage.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved that the latter be recorded, and Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter said:—"With reference to Corporation resolution No. 1449 of 7th instant, I have the honor to say that I communicated with two engineers, viz., Mr. Baldwin Latham and Major Tulloch. The former referred me to his agent in Bombay, who showed me a letter from Mr. Baldwin Latham, in which he declined to serve a Municipality which had anything to say to the Shone system of sewerage. These may not be the exact words of the communication, but this was its effect. I had rather anticipated this answer as Mr. Baldwin Latham is well-known to be one of the leading opponents of that system. Major Tulloch agreed to accept the post of Consulting Engineer for a salary of £1,200 a year, which, however, he would, I have no doubt, reduce. I do not think we could have a better Consulting Engineer than Major Tulloch, and I consider it would be worth our while to pay him Rs. 1,000 a month with a a return first-class passage from London to Bombay yearly if he would accept those terms. It would be essential that our Consulting Engineer, even when he knows Bombay so well as Major Tulloch does, should visit the city every year."

BUILDING LAND ON THE CONNAUGHT AND SUSSEX ROADS.

The Corporation next considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding, for approval or otherwise, copy of the conditions of sale of right to leases of plots of building land on the new Connaught and Sussex Roads.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the letter be recorded.

Dr. Viegas moved as an amendment that the letter should be recorded, and the following para. on the margin of it "That the Corporation agree in the opinion of the Standing Committee that the building sites, which will be available on the Connaught Road, should not be occupied by building of an inferior or squalid character and that such buildings as are erected should be of an uniform character and possess some architectural pretensions," be omitted.

The amendment not being seconded fell through.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta proposed as an amendment that the conditions contained in the Commissioner's letter No. 9,065, dated 31st July, 1893, be approved subject to the following modifications: The omission of the words "right to leases;" "right to have leases;" with amendment of subsequent clauses accordingly and the omission of paras. 7, 8, 9, and 11. That in para. 3 the words "no person is to advance less than one rupee per square yard" be omitted, and that in place thereof the following words be inserted "No person is to advance less than what the Commissioner shall in his discretion fix.

Mr. Kabraji seconded the amendment.

Mr. George Cotton moved another amendment that the conditions contained in the Commissioner's letter be approved subject to the following modifications:—The omission of the words "right to leases, and right to have leases" with the amendment of the subsequent clauses accordingly, and the omission of paras 7, 8, 9, and 11. That in para. 3 the words no person is to advance less than one rupee per square yard, be omitted, that in place thereof the following words be inserted:—"No person is to advance less than what the Commissioner shall in his discretion fix.

The amendmendment not being seconded fell through.

Mr. Mehta's amendment [illegible]

RENT FOR THE GROUND OCCUPIED BY POST-BOXES.

Further consideration was given to letter, dated 13th July last, from the Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the Corporation's resolution No. 2411, dated 12th June, 1893, and letter, dated 10th July, 1893, from the Postmaster-General on the subject of the rent demanded by the Corporation for the ground occupied by post boxes.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta moved and Rao Bahadur Luchmon Singh seconded "That in view of the circumstances stated by the Postmaster-General in his letter to the Commissioner, dated the 10th July, 1893, the Corporation do not insist on demanding a rent for pillar boxes as expressed in their former resolution.

WATER-SUPPLY TO THE THANA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Corporation considered letter No. 10,477, dated 21st ultimo, from the Commissioner on the subject of application by the Chief Engineer, N. D., for water-supply to the proposed Lunatic Asylum at Thana. The Commissioner, in his letter, stated that the quantity required was estimated at 40 gallons ahead for 500 people or 20,000 gallons a day. It could be supplied from the Tansa Main, and might be arranged for under terms analogous to those under which Bandora and Coorla were supplied, *i.e.*, 12 annas per 1000 gallons. The present demand on our water-supply was one of insignificant dimensions, but it was advisable that the Corporations should carefully consider whether they were prepared to allow their supply to be drawn upon outside Bombay, bearing in mind the fact that they had not too much water for their own requirements, The cases of Bandora and Coorla were hardly in point as it was more in the Corporation's own interest than theirs, that they supplied them with water.

His inclination would be to grant the application in the present case on the distinct understanding that they might stop the supply at any time on adequate notice being given, and that the case was not to form a precedent.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved and Mr. Wacha seconded that with reference to his letter No. 10,477 dated 21st August, 1893 the Commissioner be requested to inform the Chief Engineer, Northern Division, that having regard to the great and increasing demand for water within the City of Bombay itself the Corporation are unable at present to sanction the supply of Tansa water to the proposed Lunatic Asylum at Thana.

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, seconded by Dr. Modi, it was resolved "That a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, should be appointed to consider and report on the draft bye-laws, framed by the Commissioner, under Section 461 classes (*a*) (*b*) (*f*) (*g*) (*h*) and (*n*) of the Municipal Act and forwarded with his letter No. 10022, dated 14th August, 1893:—The President, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Geary, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Katrak, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and the Hon. Mr. Sayani.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. SWORDSMAN.

THE s. s. Swordsman, lost in collision with the St. Gederland, as reported by Reuter, belonged to Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., Bombay, which left this port for Mauritius, on the 27th ultimo, with a general cargo and five passengers. The crew numbered 51, including Captain McDermott, three European officers, and three European engineers all of whom were saved, except six lascars.

Captain McDermott arrived at Colombo, on Saturday, where a marine court-of-enquiry will probably be held. The vessel has been fully insured by the owners. The Swordsman was built in 1880 at North Shields for his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar. She was purchased by Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. for fifty thousand rupees. Her registered tonnage was 663 tons, and she was commanded by Captain A. McDermott. She left Bombay on the 26th August last for Mauritus, with 3,601 bags of grain; 1,192 bags, dall; 4,893 bags, wheat flour; 1,500 bags, massoor; 300 bags, rice, and 11 cases, sundries, and five deck passengers. When she left Bombay her complement was six European officers and forty-five native crew.

THERE is yet another story about Mr. Gladstone, the authority being the *Bradford Observer*. He has visited relatives this summer several times who job their carriage horses. The livery-stable keeper who furnishes them in this respect has conceived a great awe of Mr. Gladstone's power of work, his long hours, his strenuous labours, and the minute way in which his day is mapped out. "Well," he said after the last visit, "I would not have his job; no, not for five pound a week."

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and a Special jury.

CURIOUS PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING CURRENCY NOTES.

Shunkernath Wishwumbernath, alias Shridur, was charged with cheating by falsely pretending to one Hurribux Ramnath, that he was able by a certain process to make currency notes from other currency notes, and thereby deceived Hurribux and dishonestly induced him to deliver to the accused certain currency notes, to wit, ten currency notes, of the value of Rs. 1,000 each, the property of Makanlal Govindram Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the prisoner. The following special jury was empanelled to try the prisoner:—

Mr. Joseph Jackson.—Foreman.

Mr. Henry Solomon.	Mr. John Bristed.
Mr. John Jack.	Mr. John F. Darling.
Mr. Bhimrao Atmaram.	Mr. F. C. Brewin.
Mr. John M. Hyne.	Mr. T. W. Cuffe.

Mr. Macpherson, in opening the case, said that it was not often in that court that one had the privilege of addressing a Special Jury composed in large proportion of Europeans. He observed that there was only one native gentleman on the jury, which was partly due to the exercise of his privilege by the accused by challenging the first three native gentlemen who were called. The accused was perfectly entitled to do what he did, but it was just possible that it might have occurred to him, or to the learned counsel who appeared for him, that that was a case where it would be more advantageous to the prisoner to have the facts laid before a jury composed mainly, if not entirely, of Europeans, for, the learned counsel thought that the jury would be of opinion that, looking at the facts as they would be laid before them by the prosecution, they were from a European point of view of a most extraordinary character and such as probably—and he thought he could say with certainty—would never be laid before any jury in the United Kingdom, because the facts postulated on the part of the complainant and some of the other witnesses for the prosecution amounted to a superstitious credulity, which would be very rarely found, if ever found, in the Western country. But he observed that there were some among the jury, who had been a good many years in this country, and who probably were sufficiently acquainted with the ways of the people of this country, not to allow themselves to be prejudiced beforehand by the strange character of the circumstances against the truth of the story of the prosecution. He was happy, however, to see a native gentleman who would be able to give information to the jury on that point, for, as a matter of fact there was not the slightest doubt that the superstitious credulity to which he would presently refer, was by no means uncommon in this country. That superstition was that some human beings were possessed of supernatural powers, and there was no doubt that that must have been the belief of the complainant in this case, if the story he told them was true, and if that story was true in its main features, he thought the jury would be of opinion that they had the whole of the facts placed before them. The occasion on which the occurrence in question took place, and in regard to which the prisoner was charged, was the 25th of April last. The prisoner was charged with having cheated the complainant Hurribux Ramnath, and dishonestly inducing him to part with the possession of ten currency notes of one thousand rupees each, upon a dishonest and untrue representation, that the prisoner was able to convert each of these single notes of one thousand rupees into two notes, or rather to take an impression or a copy constituting another note of one thousand rupees. It was his formal duty, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, to draw the attention of the jury to the terms of the section. After having read the section of the Code, the learned counsel proceeded to say that the prisoner was not a native of Bombay, but came from Upper India, and although the learned counsel was not aware that he followed any particular business, he seemed from the depositions to have been a resident of Bombay for fourteen or fifteen months past, and even if he were able to tell the jury of the career of the accused during that period, it would not be proper or competent for him to do so. His learned friend might, if he liked, submit any evidence he had upon that point. The prisoner lived in Bombay for that period with a woman, who was probably his wife, on the second floor of a house at Koombartukra, which was not very far from Kalbadevi. He appeared not only from his demeanour to be an intelligent person, but also, from the fact that he was acquainted with the English language [illegible] evidenced by his having pleaded in case. The complainant Hurribux was a Marwarree, who at the time in question was a servant in the firm of a Marwarree shroff, whose name was Makanlal Govindram. Hurribux was only the nominal complainant. He was on the day in question entrusted by the cashier of his employer's firm with ten currency notes of one thousand rupees each, for the purpose of being taken from the shop of Makanlal to another person, called Shriram Moti, to pay certain *hundees*, which appertained to transactions between the two firms; but those notes had disappeared. Hurribux started that day somewhere about 3 o'clock in the afternoon with the currency notes, which were handed over by the cashier to him in the presence of a muccadum's man, and that circumstance would be corroborated by a co-temporaneous entry in the shop book. He left the shop at the hour named, having the notes tied up in his dhotur, and on his way he met two individuals, one of them being the accused, and the other being a begging Brahmin, named Shuknarayan. Hurribux would tell the jury that this was not the first time he saw the accused or Shuknarayen in a casual sort of way, but that he had seen the accused on a previous occasion about a month previously. The complainant would further tell them that he had been induced by Shuknarayan on the previous occasion to go to the accused, who was said to possess the power of converting one currency note into two; that a ten-rupee note was raised by Shuknarayen out of five rupees that he had in cash and another five rupees that he borrowed, and that they both went together to the house of the accused, where some curious process was gone through. The accused on that occasion brought a bottle and a piece of paper, which was put on the top of the currency note and some medicine was then applied to it, and in the result Hurribux believed that the impression was something like the impression of a real ten-rupee note, which was produced on a paper prepared by the accused. Hurribux would also tell the jury that, on that occasion when he left the house of the accused, he had a strong impression made upon his mind that the accused was possessed of some mysterious power. Hurribux would tell them that, between the month of March and April, when he met the accused somewhere in the neighbourhood of his house in a part of the town called Gaiwady, he had seen the accused only twice. Those were the only two occasions when, he said, he had seen the accused. It was just possible—but he did not know whether it was so or not—that Hurribux might not be telling the truth in that respect. He might have seen the accused on some other occasions than the two already referred to; but that was not after all of much importance to the case, and was not one which should cause the whole of his evidence to be disbelieved. His representation was that it was the second time he saw the accused and Sukhnarayan, when they asked him if he had got any money, and he said he had got ten thousand rupees. The accused probably thought that it was a splendid opportunity for him to get the money, and he accordingly asked Hurribux to go to his house with Shuknarayan and await his arrival. Hurribux and Shuknarayan then went in advance to the house of the accused, and as the latter did not turn up Hurribux was on the point of leaving the money, and he had actually started, and it was while he was on his way not far from the house that he met the accused, who prevailed upon him to go back to his house. When they arrived at the house, Shukdeo, a third man, who was present said that there were two persons there who had better be sent away. Some one went upstairs to send away the men, and eventually Hurribux, Shuknarayan, Shukdeo, and the accused went to the second floor of the house, where according to the evidence he had been living for fourteen months previously. They all went into a sort of a *divankhana*, and the doors were shut. The accused then asked Hurribux to produce the notes, which he did, and the same process which was gone through on the last occasion in March, was repeated on the present occasion. The operations performed by the accused rendered it necessary for him to leave the *divankhana* and go to the other room to fetch either the bottles, or the paper, or the *segree* (an iron stove), or the numerous things he used for the purpose of producing a second impression of the notes. The accused performed certain incantations and tricks over the papers, which would be detailed by the witnesses, and finally he put the ten notes into his pocket, whereupon Hurribux said, "Why, you are not doing to-day as you did on the last occasion. The accused said there was some mistake in his performance, he would set the whole thing right presently. He then asked Hurribux and Shuknarayen to take each a piece of paper and to heat them in the sun, and in the meantime he left the room. Suspicions were aroused in the mind of Hurribux, who thought that there was some treachery in the business, and he accordingly asked Shukdeo to go off at once and inform the people at his shop that he had lost the money. Shukdeo went off, leaving Hurribux and Shuknarayen in the room. The accused shut up the door of the room from outside, and himself went out of an opening from behind, about which neither Hurribux, nor Shuknarayen knew anything. After a time, the cashier and other men belonging to the complainant's firm arrived on the scene, and after having broken open the door, they entered the room. It was at that time that they found that the accused had escaped, taking with him all the paraphernalia, such as the *segree*, the bottles, and other things which might be used as evidence against him. A hue and cry was then raised, and there was nothing found in the other room but a man and a monkey. (Laughter.) The police was called, and the first thing they did was to place Hurribux before a magistrate, and when it was found that there was no evidence against him, an information was laid at the instance of Hurribux against the accused, against whom a warrant was issued. The warrant could not be executed, because the accused was not forthcoming. A proclamation was issued under the Criminal Procedure Code against the accused to appear within thirty days, which he did, and claimed his goods and chattels which were left in the room, and of which the police had taken an inventory. He was then admitted to bail, and all the articles in the room were made over to him upon his giving a receipt for the same, and an investigation was made in the Police Court, and he was committed to take his trial at the Sessions. The main facts, the learned counsel said, would bear out his original statement that this was a very curious story—a story which it would be very difficult to induce a jury in England to accept. It would be for the jury to see whether it was not a true story in its main features. There was evidence to show that ten thousand rupees were given to the accused in the room of his house, and that the money had disappeared. There would be again evidence of the neighbours to show that the complainant and Shuknarayen went into the house, and that about a short time afterwards, the accused was observed going out of his house. The learned counsel had not the slightest idea what the defence was, because it was absolutely withheld at the Police Court, all cross-examination being reserved. He could, however, imagine that there would possibly be an attempt made to show that Hurribux was in the habit of going to the house of the accused for the purpose of gambling. If it was true that Hurribux was going to the house to gamble, it was not likely that he would gamble on such a large scale as to lose ten thousand rupees. The learned counsel submitted that, under the circumstances related by him, there was no reasonable explanation of the transaction than that the accused had improperly and dishonestly got possession of the ten thousand rupees. There could not be any suggestion made that Hurribux had got that money, because he was found in the room by the cashier and others, who broke open the doors, and who did not find either the accused or the money.

The complainant and two other witnesses were examined in support of the opening statement of the counsel for the prosecution; and the Court adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you will be good enough to allow me I should like to point out through the medium of your valuable paper, the most vexatious and intolerable nuisance to which we, the unfortunate residents of Bhuleshwar Street, are being constantly exposed. Judging by the troops of monkeys that infest this locality by making it their permanent abode, it would be more appropriate to discard its present dignified appellation and to label it more fittingly with that of a second "Pinjrapole." In a civilized country like this, which can boast of an institution for the admittance of stray and superannuated animals, the idea of man and beast having to live side by side is highly preposterous and unworthy of its governing authorities, as all endeavours to direct their attention to the detestable nuisance complained of, have so far proved futile. There are about from thirty to thirty-five of these ubiquitous quadrupeds at large who can be seen running along the walls from one house-top to another, making a deafening noise all the time, and sometimes keeping up such a pitiful howling the whole night through, that all hope of a good sleep has to be abandoned. Turn whichever way you like, there you see this animal pest mimicking and munching and waiting only to see your back turned to pay his daily visit to your rooms, the access to which he easily gains either through the windows or by means of the ordinary staircase. One can never be too cautious against their invasion and subsequent plunder, which sometimes result in broken or damaged furniture, or at others in loss of property that generally take the shape of money purses, silver buttons, and the like. [illegible] troop of monkeys, which is rapidly multiplying and becoming a source of terror and great inconvenience to the neighbourhood. Trusting that our Municipal Commissioner will soon see his way to mitigate the nuisance by ordering a couple of sharp men to lay snares for the capture and ultimate confinement of these beasts in the "Pinjrapole," and thereby earn the grateful thanks of all the Bhuleshwarwallas.

D. L.

GUNPATI FESTIVAL.

YESTERDAY being the day on which most of the Hindus form themselves into large processions and go to the sea-shore to immerse the idols of Gunpati and Gowree into the water Mr. Crummey, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, had issued a general order, calling upon the divisional police officers not to allow the Gunpati processions to proceed to the sea-shore, but to make the processionists come with the idols and band of musicians to a certain point, and when all the Hindus intending to join the procession had collected together, to let them proceed under police escort. The order was very strictly carried out, and the whole affair ended peacefully and quietly. The processionists were prohibited from beating their tom-toms when they were passing through the Mahomedan localities as a precautionary measure; but the people—Hindus as well as Mahomedans—were so quiet that even if they did tom-tom, there was no probability of a disturbance. The processions of various localities were led by the police to the nearest sea-shore, and a very large number of Hindus were seen at the Carnac Bunder, Mody Bunder, and Chowpathy. Eighty men of the North Lancashire Regiment were called out to be present on the spot to assist the police if required. Twenty soldiers were posted at Pydhownee, twenty at Nul Bazaar, twenty at Chowpatty, and twenty at the Two Tanks, but at half-past-six o'clock Mr. Crummey, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who patrolled through the different localities with a trooper of the 2nd Lancers, finding everything quiet, asked the British troops to return to their head-quarters. The Police Commissioner had as a precaution ordered all the liquor-shops, where country liquor is sold by retail, to be closed for the day.

THE S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday evening at 8·30 per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, Captain C. Bechtinger, from Trieste and Brindisi:—

Mr and Mrs Graham	Miss Petree Hay
Mr and Mrs Alexander	Mr Dane
Mr and Mrs Breslauer, three children, infant and nurse	Mr J Nelson Davison
	Mr Amstietz
Mrs Harford	Mr Rigold
Mrs Most	Mr Masotti
Mrs Hirsch	Mr Knobel and
Mrs Wadia	Revd Row

FROM ADEN.

Mrs Kurumally and three children	Mr Schmidt and 32 deck passengers

THE documents connected with the arrest of the two Frenchmen, M. M. Dubois and Dagnet, at Kiel, on suspicion of espionage, were delivered to the Supreme Court of the Empire yesterday. The chief of the Kiel police reported yesterday to the President of the province of Schleswig on the matter. A Customs official at Cuxhaven had accidentally met the two Frenchmen on board the English yacht *Insect* when at anchor there, and it had struck him that there were a number of maps and photographs on the cabin table. As, however, the yacht flew the flag of the Royal Yacht Club of England, she was permitted to sail from Cuxhaven through the Eider Canal and the North Sea and Baltic Canal to Kiel, where she arrived on Friday last. The two Frenchmen went on Saturday by steamer to Friedrichsort, went round the fortress on land as far as Fort Pries, and are said to have entered the precincts of the fortress. On Sunday they went to Holtenau, whence they returned to Fort Pries, and carefully inspected the fortifications there. Wherever they went (says the *Standard* correspondent) they showed a surprising knowledge of the ground. In the evening they returned to Kiel and went on board the yacht. On Monday morning the chief of the police arrested them, and a large collection of sketches and plans were found carefully hidden on board the yacht. The sketches were of the fortifications of Wilhelmshaven, Borkum, Heligoland, Cuxhaven, and Kiel, and betray the hand of an expert. The yacht is said to have been chartered at Cowes for a fortnight for about £100.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ONE result of the inquiry into the working of the Cantonment Act in connection with the C. D. question will probably be, says the *Pioneer*, a howl for further legislation in India, thanks to the unexpected and somewhat inexplicable attitude suddenly taken up by Lord Roberts. The Secretary of State's views have, of course, yet to be notified.

THE majority of the Local Governments have now sent in to the Government of India their opinions on the simultaneous examinations question. The despatch to the Secretary of State will be sent home very shortly.

THE revision and final compilation of the Indian Cantonment Code is not likely to be over until the cold weather, though a good deal of preliminary work will be done in Simla before the Government officers leave for the plains.

THE Maharaja of Durbhunga has been nominated an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, having been recommended by the non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council.

As is well-known, the Amir has news-writers in India who supply him with the so-called news of the day; and it is very probable that to these men misunderstandings between the Amir and the Government of India are often due. We hear, for instance, that the following silly bazaar gossip has been furnished from this source to the Amir as the scheme of the Kabul Mission, (1) to settle disputed boundary questions, (2) to build a railway line to Kandahar, (3) to build a telegraph line to Kabul, (4) to establish garrisons in Jellalabad and Kandahar. It is not impossible that false rumours of this kind have had something to do with the Amir's apparent hesitancy about receiving the Mission; and pessimistic correspondents still say that it will not be allowed to get beyond Jellalabad. We think, however, that the purely friendly spirit which actuates the Government of India in sending the Mission cannot fail to bring it to a successful issue, in spite of passing jealousies and misunderstandings.

A SEVERE thunderstorm occurred in Srinagar on 9th September, in which a house at Haba Kadal was struck by lightning. The inmates of the house escaped, except a boy nine years of age who was wounded in the temple by a slight touch of the current. He was prostrated by the shock, but is recovering.

IT is much to be doubted whether it is wise to build expensive pucca bridges across any of these mountain torrents, says the Lahore paper, for as often as not the course of the stream is diverted by avalanches or fallen trees and the main body of the water is directected against one or other of the banks taking the abutment in the rear as it were, and carrying away even the finest masonry. The native cantilever bridge possibly gives way sooner, but it is also replaced with great rapidity, and at very trifling cost.

MRS. BROWN POTTER and Company arrived in Calcutta on the 15th in the Anchor Line steamer Arabia.

THE Most Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta' Metropolitan of India, is expected to visit Madras in December next in the course of his quinquennial tour through the Anglican Dioceses of the Province under his jurisdiction. Dr. Blyth, Bishop of Jerusalem, will also probably visit Madras during the cold weather.

THE Simla correspondent of a contemporary writes:—So far back as August 1889 there were forwarded to the Government of India, for consideration, the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots and Imbeciles. These were mainly to the effect that it was more advantageous for local authorities to make the education of such unfortunates compulsory, than to have to maintain them through life in idleness, or allow them to live on charity. Local [illegible] were asked to state their opinions as to the extent to which the conclusions of the Royal Commission were applicable to the classes referred to in India. A resolution, now published, states that before coming to a final decision the Government of India have awaited the publication of the returns of the Census taken in 1891. These returns show that out of a population of 274,373,929 the numbers in each of these classes are: Idiots and persons of unsound mind, 74,289; congenital deaf mutes, 196,861; blind persons, 458,868. Local Governments are unanimous in agreeing that the recommendations of the Royal Commission are unsuitable for India. The family system has caused it to be generally recognised as an obligation on all able-bodied persons to provide for the support of those members of their families who, from congenital or other defects, are unable to earn their own livelihood. The State has, moreover, not yet succeeded in securing instruction in the rudiments of learning for those classes who suffer from no natural disqualification, as general primary education is still so backward among the masses. The Government of India consider that it would be premature to incur expenditure in endeavouring to train persons who, at best, could only very imperfectly respond to the efforts made on their behalf, and whose education would be exceptionally expensive. They have, therefore, decided that the assistance of Government in this direction should, for the present, be limited to grants-in-aid of public or private charity.

THE celerity with which the House of Commons have passed the Bill for the abolition of the Presidency Commands, says the Lahore paper, may be taken as showing how utterly weak were the arguments on which opposition to the measure could be based. Yet in this country the Madras and Bombay papers have for years been keeping up a tremendous show of argument against any such measure, whenever the subject was mentioned. The matter affords another proof, too, of the way in which Indian interests are shelved in Parliament. Here is a measure which has been ripe for passing any time these last five years; but efficiency and economy in military administration in India have been made to wait year after year, while Parliament could afford time to examine with microscopic minuteness every parish question in the United Kingdom and Ireland. The House of Commons has, however, at last found an evening or two to spare for India; and the Presidency Command, will come to an end as soon as the scheme for carrying out the change, which is now being considered at Simla, can be promulgated.

THE Busantpur riot by no means stands alone, so far as the rescue of Commissariat cattle is concerned, writes the *Pioneer*. Within the last three or four years, in Behar particularly, several such rescues have been made, and the contractors have failed to find their purchases again. They have been scattered through the villages, and identification has been impossible. This is a serious matter, for it appears that the cow-protection agitators have denounced the eating of beef by British soldiers and Mahomedan sepoys, and have urged the people to intercept all cattle on their way to the Cantonment slaughter-houses. Even those pseudo-economists who have lectured and written against cow-killing have dwelt upon this question of the supply of animal food to the British garrison, thereby, perhaps unwittingly, strengthening the hands of the mischief-makers, who are exciting the fanaticism of the Hindu race. If the movement becomes more egressive, we may have the contractors applying for escorts to protect them on bringing their purchases into cantonments. This would be most undesirable in every way, for the people would then associate, more directly than they do now, the British soldier with the enemies of their religion. Now their hatred is mainly concentrated against their Mahomedan fellow-citizens, though they know, as at Busantpur, that the *gora-log* require beef for daily consumption. What they do not realise, perhaps, is that the Government have ample resources at their command wherewith to repress disorder, and the march of entire regiments through the districts now disturbed should have a wholesome effect upon the population, though it may not deter the ring-leaders from continuing their agitation. But before the relief season comes on, and the troops are started on their journey, we may have more rioting. If it should occur, it is to be hoped that every mob which assembles will be sharply dealt with by the police.

CHOLERA of a virulent type is raging throughout Palong thanna in Madaripore (Furreedpore). More than 75 deaths have occurred, and 150 new cases are daily reported. The number of medical practitioners is very small. Many of the victims die without a drop of medicine being administered to them. Government aid is urgently needed.

THE Opium Commission has made a good beginning, and already the faddists who are mainly responsible for its existence must begin to regret their rashness, says a Madras contemporary. When men like Sir John Strachey, Surgeon-General Mouat, Sir George Birdwood and Sir Thomas Wade speak so strongly against the opinion that indulgence of opium is the worst form of vice imaginable, the general public must begin to think that after all there may be another side to the views put forth by the Anti-Opiumists. Already the British Indian Association, a thoroughly representative body of native gentlemen, has expressed its opinion that to prevent the consumption of opium in this country would do grievous harm. Sir John Strachey and others have given it as their opinion that to suppress its use will lead to bloodshed. If only the Opium Commission thoroughly carries out its task and records an unbiassed judgment, the not unlikely result of its labours will be, that opium will be vindicated and the faddists hoisted with their own petard.

REFERRING to the appointment of Mr. H. J. Wilson as a member of the Opium Committee, the *Englishman* is indebted to a correspondent for the following biographical notes:—"Mr. Wilson will be found as strong an anti-opiumist as the gentleman he supersedes. He is a rigid teetotaller a very uncompromising Nonconformist, and a staunch Radical. His wife frequently appears on the platform, and is like himself a very fluent speaker. Mr. Wilson, interested in the silver question, not so much perhaps as currency is as a "refiner" of and dealer in the metal, which business he has carried on very successfully for many years. Though a faddist, he is a very consciencious man, and will be difficult to move from his convictions, though it will not be impossible to move him by strong facts. He is a Home Ruler, and went to Ireland on his own account to enquire and see for himself the state of the country before he nailed his colours to the mast, and his name has since appeared in most of the divisions on the Home Rule side."

ANOTHER capture under the Arms Act was made by Mr. Camplin, Railway Police, on the 14th inst. —a native soldier on his way to Peshawar who had about 800 rounds of ammunition. Another Pathan was arrested with 15 seers of percussion caps.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The following little opinion of a Babu might amuse your readers. Travelling 2nd class with a Babu we got into talking about the unwillingness of the Babu to take to soldiering and volunteering. I asked him whether the Bengalis were shy of the smell of the powder or the kick of the rifle, when I was surprised with the following answer: "It is not de smell or de push of de gun that my brothers are fright of, but de noise of de explosion, and there are many of my very intimate friends waiting till de Government of India (Lord Lansdowne) do discovered noiseless powder."

THE Madras Government has sent home another consignment of bamboos to the War Office for lance staves.

KAREEM BUX, the muleteer, who murdered nine men in the R.A. lines, at Rawalpindi, was on Wednesday brought before Captain Dennys, the Cantonment Magistrate, who recorded his confession, under Section 164, C.P.C. His victims were eight Mahomedans, who were concerned in a case pending in court against him, and one Hindu, a Naik, named Ram Lall, who attempted to remonstrate with him when he was employed on the work of destruction. It appears that the civil case pending in Court had so played upon his mind, that he could not sleep all night, and at 4 a.m., he got up quietly, and taking his sword, which had been sharpened to a very high pitch, he commenced his attack on a man, named Emam Din, who slept near him. With one blow he nearly severed the head from the trunk, and then attacked seven other men who were sleeping on their cots in a similar manner. After he had cut up nine men, he asked for a smoke, which was given him from a hukka placed by a man, who retired from the spot, to allow him to take it up without being caught. He made no attempt to escape, but would not allow any one to come near him. Information was given to the R.A. guard in the vicinity, and the Sergeant in charge with two men went to the spot where Kareem Bux was flourishing his sword. On being called on to give up the weapon he advanced to the three Europeans, one of which had a gun loaded with a round of small shot; when within a few paces of the guard the Sergeant in charge ordered the man to fire; and the culprit received a blow that made him drop. He let go his sword in falling, and was at once taken into custody. The man is believed to be perfectly sane. He admits everything, and is much depressed about the escape of three men, whom he wished to cut up, but who eluded his vengeance by escaping before he could get near them. Kareem Bux is now in hospital, but as the shot have been extracted, and he has nearly recovered from the effects, he will soon be sent to the lock-up to await his trial for murder.

FRUIT is said to be so plentiful in Lincolnshire this year that growers are experiencing the greatest difficulty in disposing of the produce of their orchards. The markets are so glutted, especially with apples, that the sales in many cases have not realised sufficient to pay the expenses of sending to market. Plums also have been a bad trade, and those that were damaged at all by wasps have been practically rendered unsaleable. The average price of apples is about 2d. per stone.

A PARTY of Orangemen from Banbridge visited Loughbrickland yesterday, and in the evening attacked a number of Roman Catholic houses, breaking the windows and doors with stones, and doing other damage. Three houses were very seriously injured, the windows, doors, and railings being completely wrecked. One man was seriously wounded from the blow of a pavior, who was one of the Orange party. The police quelled the disturbances, and arrests were effected. The outrage was undeniably for the sake of revenge, owing to Catholics having about a fortnight ago attacked the local Orange Hall and Presbyterian Manse.

THE British South Africa Company has just issued the reports for June by the Mining Commissioners on the Manica, Umfuli, and Lo Moganda fields, Mashonaland. The report states that considerable activity has been displayed during the month in the Manica fields both by miners and prospectors, and as money appears to be coming into the district in a short time things should improve, especially as contracts are now being given out. The consulting engineer on the Beira Railway reports that in his opinion the line should be opened for traffic up to the 75th mile in the middle of September. The line was in good running order up to the 40-mile depot on the 9th August, and about a mile a day can be laid. The grass, which was about 12 feet high and very dense, was started being burnt before the engineer left. About 100 white men and 1,000 natives are at work on the line.

FROM Berlin comes the report from a usually well-informed source that the Porte has instructed its Ambassador in St. Petersburg to inquire what truth there is in the rumour that Russia intends to establish a naval station in the Mediteranean. The special interest taken by the Porte in this matter is most natural, seeing that should a Russian squadron be stationed in those waters, the Czar's Government would address new demands to the Sultan with regard to Russian war-vessels being permitted to pass through the Dardanelles in order to bring such a station into connection with the Black Sea ports, which would involve further concessions to Russia on the part of the Sultan. At Toulon a meeting has been held by the Society of Retired Naval and Military Officers with the object of forming a reception committee to organise public rejoicings on the arrival of the Russian squadron. Admiral Avelon will shortly leave Russia to take command of the squadron, which is composed of four ironclads and one cruiser. Two of the ironclads and the cruiser will proceed to the Medditerranean; the remaining ironclads will return to Cronstadt.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

CONCESSIONS TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

THE terms on which the Government of India are prepared to consider offers for the construction, by the agency of private companies, of branch lines, or extensions, of existing railways, to be worked, when constructed, by the main line administrations are set forth in the following observations just published in the "Gazette of India":—

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the question of the extension of railways in India, and has determined to provide additional encouragement for the investment of private capital in the construction of branch lines and extensions of existing railways. It has been resolved, accordingly, to revise the concessions previously offered to persons willing to embark upon such undertakings, and to publish for general information the terms and conditions on which projects will be entertained.

2. The concessions offered are—

(1) the free use of land;

(2) the provision of rolling stock, and the maintenance and working of the new lines at favourable rates, by the main line administrations;

(3) the free use of surveys, &c., made at State expense;

(4) the carriage of stores and materials over State lines at favourable rates;

(5) the grant of a limited rebate from the main line earnings towards ensuring the proprietors of the new lines a dividend of 4 per cent per annum on their approved capital expenditure.

3. In addition to the above, if it can be legally arranged, authority will be given to charge to the capital account of the branch railway, during construction and until the close of the half year next following the half year in which the branch railway may be fully opened for traffic, such sum as, together with any net receipts from working, will suffice to pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the paid up capital. The payment of interest out of capital as a part of the constitution of a company cannot, however, at present be recognised except under Parliamentary sanction. The question of applying to Parliament for power to recognise such payments in respect to Indian undertakings is under consideration.

4. It is not the intention of the Government of India to grant, in every case, the maximum concessions mentioned in this Resolution. Each project presented will be separately examined, and will be treated on its merits. No concession will be given for any project unless it is shown to possess reasonable prospects of financial success. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council deems it essential to insist in all cases, in view of the extent to which the new lines will be subsidised at the cost of State revenues, and in order to secure a proper return for that expenditure, that the new lines shall be worked as if they were part and parcel of the main line undertakings, and in a manner that will give the public the benefit of cheap transport over them, and at the same time attract new traffic to the main lines. For that purpose ultimate control over the rates and fares charged for the carriage over the new lines of passengers and goods will be retained in the hands of the Government.

5. The Government of India are prepared to undertake the construction, by its Department of Public Works, of branch lines, or extensions of existing railways, on behalf of persons who may have provided the necessary capital.

6. Applications for concessions to construct branch lines or extensions under the terms of this Resolution, should be submitted in the form prescribed by the memorandum A, to the address of the Government of India, P. W. D.

Resolution.—Proposals for a construction of branch lines, or extensions, of existing railways, made by persons who satisfy the Government that they are in a position to command substantial financial support, will be considered on the under mentioned terms and conditions, viz.:—

(1) The proposed railway (hereinafter called "the branch railway") must be built in accordance with the fixed and moving dimensions for the time being prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, and on plans and estimates that have been approved by that authority.

2 The extent and details of the concessions to be granted in each case will be settled by agreement.

LINES TO BE CONNECTED WITH STATE RAILWAYS.

The following terms will apply to projects for the construction of branch railways to be connected with State railways:—

3 Access will be given, on application and free of charge, to all information, plans, or estimates, in the possession of Government that relate to railways, whose construction the Government are prepared to entrust to companies; but no responsibility will be accepted by Government for the accuracy of any information, plan, or estimate thus made available.

(4) The use of such land as is necessary in the opinion of the Government of India for the construction of the branch railway and for the stations station yards, offices, warehouses, houses for employees, coveniences and work necessary or proper for the purpose of the railway, as well as for quarrying, ballast, brickfields, and kindered purposes, will be provided by Government free of charge.

(5) The branch railway will be maintained and worked by the main line administration, during the full currency of the contract to be entered into for the purpose, at a fixed ratio of expenses to earnings in each half year. The ratio will, when the branch railway is of the same gauge as that of the working railway, usually be that obtaining on the whole system, including the branch railway, and will not ordinarily exceed 50 per cent of the gross earnings of the branch from all sources, and will include Charges for the use of the main line rolling stock. Charges for Home Board direction of the branch railway will be excluded from the arrangement, and will be defrayed out of the share of the receipts pertaining to the branch railway.

(6) Railway materials for the branch railway will be carried over State lines at the special rates prescribed for such materials belonging to State railways.

(7) A return will be made to the branch line by the main line of such a sum from the traffic interchanged with it as shall, out of the gross earnings of the main line, together with the branch company's share of branch earnings, be sufficient to give the branch company a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum on the actual expenditure charged in the capital account of the branch railway company as entered in the books in India, provided always that the return so made to the branch company shall in no case exceed 10 per cent of the gross earnings of the main line from traffic interchanged between the main and branch lines. This rebate will be granted from the first earning of revenue by the branch line, such payment being calculated at the close of the calendar year; payment on account however, subject to adjustment being permissable at the close of the first-half of each year.

(8). Funds for the execution of new works—properly chargeable to capital—found necessary after the branch railway has been opened to traffic, shall be provided by the branch railway company. Such works must be agreed upon between the branch railway company and the main line administration before they are put in hand. In the event of any difference of opinion arising between the branch line and the main line administration as to the necessity for any new work, the matter will be referred to the Director-General of Railways as arbitrator, and his decision shall be final.

(9) Rates and fares upon the branch railway shall be within the limits of the schedule of maximum and minimum rates that may be from time to time authorised by Government for the main line, and shall be controlled by the main line administration. Ordinarily the rates and fares charged on the branch railway shall be not more than the highest, nor less than the lowest, mileage rates charged for the time being for similar traffic on the main line. Deviations outside of these mileage rate limits will not be permissible, except with the special sanction of Government in each case.

(10) Government will have the right, on giving twelve months notice, to purchase the branch railway, either—

(i) at the expiration of 21 years from the date of opening to traffic of the branch railway, and thereafter at successive intervals of 10 years, at 25 years purchase based on the average net earnings of the branch for the five years immediately preceding the purchase, provided that the price shall not in any case exceed the total capital expenditure by more than 20 per cent, and shall not be less than the capital expenditure; or

(ii) at the expiration of 50 years from the date of opening to traffic of the branch railwey, on payment of the actual capital expenditure.

(11) Electric telegraphs and telegraphic appliances will be supplied and maintained by the Government of India: the charges for rent, maintenance and inspection of telegraphic works and appliances will be included in the working expenses. Free passes shall be granted over the branch railway for persons employed by the Government of India on the construction, maintenance, working and inspection of the telegraphs.

(12) The rates and arrangements in force on State railways in the matter of services rendered to the Postal Department, to the Military, Police and other Departments of the State and to high Government officials, shall be applicable to the branch railway.

(13) The general character of the supervision and control that will be exercised by the Government of India over the branch railway, apart from the provisions of the Railway Acts, and the preceding provisions of this Resolution, is indicated in the following paragraphs:—

(i) The route of the line and the situation of stations, and similar details will be determined by the Government of India.

The line while under construction, shall be inspected when and so often as an Inspecting Officer appointed for that purpose by the Government of India, shall consider desirable, with the view to ensure the construction of the line up to the standard agreed upon.

(ii) The branch railway company, if required, shall keep accounts and statistics in forms approved by the Secretary of State, and shall render, free of cost, all accounts and statistics required by Government. The accounts and books will be subject to audit on behalf of Government.

(iii) No capital expenditure by the branch railway company will be allowed, as between the Secretary of State and the company, unless the prior sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

(iv) The company shall have no power to increase its share or stock capital without the sanction of the Secretary of State, or to borrow money except within a fixed limit and on specified conditions.

LINES TO BE CONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS BELONGING TO, OR WORKED BY, GUARANTEED OR ASSISTED COMPANIES.

As regards branch railways connecting with railways belonging, or leased, to Guaranteed, or Assisted Companies:—

(14) Land necessary, in opinion of Government of India, for the purpose of the railway, will be provided by Government free of charge as indicated in para (4) above.

(15) The terms under which the branch railway will be maintained and worked by the main line administration, will be subject, in each case to agreement between the main line and branch line companies and to the approval of Government. The goverment will endeavour to obtain for the branch railway company terms approximating to those that would be granted under the terms of this Resolution, if the branch railway were connected with a State railway.

(16) Other relevant concessions and stipulations contemplated by the Resolution in the case of branch railway connecting with State railway will be applied.

(2) The Government of India will be prepared to consider proposals for working branch lines on other than the above terms, which may be put forward by promoters.

3. If after consideration of the question on its merits, it be decided that the gauge of any branch line, shall be different from that of the main line, the question of the rates of expenses to earnings at which the branch shall be worked, will be subject to arrangement in each case, but in such cases the branch line must be fully supplied with necessary rolling stock and workshops by the branch railway company.

When application is made for permission to construct a branch line which the Government is inclined to trust to a company, on a route which has not been surveyed, the survey will, if so desired, be carried out by the Public Works Department of the Government of India on the applicants undertaking to pay the cost of such survey and depositing the estimated amount thereof, on the understanding that if permission is eventually given for the construction of the line the actual cost of the survey may be included in the capital cost of the undertaking.

4. Applications for permission to survey for the construction of a branch line, should be submitted to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., in the form prescribed by memorandum B.

A BRAHMIN'S SECRET.

THE Rev. W. G. Scott of Palmoor (Deccan), sends the *Bombay Guardian* the story of the clever discovery of an inscrutable secret.

A Brahmin who has been in the habit of deceiving the people in various parts of India, came to our bungalow a few days ago. We had been desirous to meet him for some time, in order that we might have an opportunity to examine and if possible, expose his tricks. He claimed that with the assistance of astrology and the deities, he could tell any word that we had a mind to write in secret. We told him that we doubted his ability to do so. He told us if we did not believe, to examine for our selves. He gave Bro. Chute (my fellow-labourer at this station) a piece of paper, a pencil, and a book to lay the paper on while writing. Bro. Chute wrote a word, put the paper in his pocket, and returned the pencil and book to the Brahmin, and asked him to tell the word he had written. He went to the other side of the bungalow and in a few minutes returned and told the word, Bro. Chute thought he must have seen him while writing, so he took another paper, the book, and pencil, and wrote another word in a private room and asked him to tell it. After going as before, he soon returned and told the word correctly. We were much surprised, but it set us thinking. We noticed that each time he gave the book to put the paper on while writing, he took the book with him when he went to find out what was written. We noticed that the book was covered with light brown paper. Thinking that under this cover he had black copying paper which would take the impression of anything written upon it. Bro. Chute again took the pencil, paper and book and went into a private room. He took the paper cover from the book and found the black copying paper as expected, and seven or eight sheets of plain white paper under it. Thus it was arranged on each cover of the book so that anything written on each cover would be copied by the copying paper underneath. Seeing the arrangement and wishing to see what excuse he would make, Bro. Chute wrote a word, placing the paper on the table and not on the book, and handed the book and pencil to him as before. He went out as before, but came back saying that Bro. Chute must try again. The latter gave the paper to his sister and told her the trick. She wrote a word and we asked him to tell what she had written, but he soon came saying that we must write again. So I took the pencil, paper and book and went into a private room and examined his book and found it as Bro. Chute stated. I wrote a word upon the table and returned his pencil and book. He went out, but soon returned saying that the stars were not favourable to-day, and therefore he could not tell the words he had written. We then took the cover off his book and showed him (and a number of others from the town who had come to see him perform) his deception. We took copying paper which we had of our own, and placed it between sheets of other paper and showed the people how it would copy. He begged of us all not to expose his trick, saying that it was the only way he had to make a living, and that rich Brahmins and kings had offered him hundreds of rupees if he would reveal to them the secret but that he had shown no one.

THE MERCANTILE BANK CASE.

THE *Melbourne Age* says:—A fresh phase of the remarkable proceedings in connection with the Mercantile Bank (Australia) prosecutions was entered upon yesterday (August 15) when an application was made for a summons againt all the directors excepting Sir Graham Berry, and also against the auditors, on the ground of their having, as alleged, issued a false report and balance-sheet on the 1st February 1892. As was predicted in *The Age* of yesterday, the charge of conspiracy against Sir Matthew Davies and Mr. Millidge, which had reached the higher court after a considerable amount of circumlocution, and delay, only to be nullified on a legal technicality has been abandoned. It was recognised that further legal barriers might be erected in the course of this charge, which, moreover, was not regarded as a very strong one on which to secure a conviction. So, after careful consideration, it was decided not to pursue the grand jury proceedings, but to commence the whole case *ab initio*. Some little difficulty has been experienced in getting a responsible depositor to prosecute, owing to the expense and loss of business time necessarily involved in such complicated proceedings. However, several prominent business gentlemen came forward with offers, of financial assistance, and ultimately Mr. Charles Cox, financial agent and secretary of the Liberty and Property Defence League of 71 Temple-court, undertook the responsibility of preferring the fresh charge. It will be remembered that in the previous police court proceedings the charge preferred was that of concurring in the issue of a false balance-sheet, but this was withdrawn on the instruction of the Attorney-General, and altered to a charge of conspiracy to defraud. The events which followed these proceedings are of too recent an occurrence to need recapitulation. The gentlemen against whom the present summons is sought are Sir Matthew Henry Davies (who was chairman of the board of directors of the Mercantile Bank), William Anderson, James Bell, M.L.C., and Thomas Bingham Muntz, C.E. (directors), Frederic Millidge (manager), and Christopher W. Ellis and Charles J. Richardson (auditors). It will be observed that Sir Graham Berry, a director of the bank, is not included in the information. For some time previous to the issue of the balance sheet in question, Sir Graham Berry was absent in England, and was not actively concerned in the business of the bank. Considering this, together with other circumstances, the legal gentlemen concerned in the prosecution came to the conclusion that there were not sufficient grounds to justify them in implicating him in the charge. The Magistrate in giving his decision, refused to grant the summonses and said that the people had been much harassed and the country put to a good deal of expense, and he would not issue the summonses unless the Supreme Court compelled him.

GUN ACCIDENT ON A FRENCH WAR SHIP.

NEWS of a terrible artillery accident on the French warship Duguay Trouin, resulting in the loss of four lives, was received in Australia on the 2[illegible]5th ult. The Duguay Trouin, which is the French flagship on the Pacific station, was engaged at shot practice near Tahiti, and whilst one of her large guns was being fired the breech blew out. The chief gunner and two marines were killed almost instantly, and another marine died soon after from the injuries he received. A fifth man was landed in Tahiti in a very critical condition.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The lighthouse on Cape de la Heve, near Havre, has been furnished with a flashing electric lamp, invented by M. Bourdelles, which has been on view in the Chicago Exhibition. By the system of Fresnel, the light of a lantern is projected by 24 lenses, hence each pencil of rays only receives 1 24th of the total light. M. Bourdelles concentrates the intensity of the light much more by using only four lenses, so that each bundle of rays is one quarter of the total light. Moreover, this is accomplished without the huge carbons which are employed in our British lighthouses. The lenses are rotated by a new method, in which the turntable is suppressed, and the weight of the lantern supported by floating it on mercury. The revolution takes places in twenty seconds, and is effected with little expenditure of power. The electric lamp was designed by MM. Sautter and Harle and has the positive carbon below, with its crater pointing upwards. The arc is kept in position by two ingenious devices of a simple electrical character. The lamp has been tried both with continuous and alternating currents, but the latter are found to be preferable, and will be definitively adopted. They yield a stronger light for a less expenditure of energy.

Observations made at Potsdam and Wilhelmshaven in 1889 with pendulums by Dr. von Rebeur-Paschwitz demonstrated that the plane of the horizon is continually changing its position to a slight extent. The discovery was followed up by the dispatch of an observer to Teneriffe by the Berlin Academy of Science, and he found that the moon causes a feeble tide in the solid ground similar to that in the sea. The sun too has an influence of this kind, and distant earthquakes are also believed to affect the horizontal place.

Something similar to the "Picts' Houses" of Scotland are the "underground refuges" of France. In 1879 one of these was found about 15ft. below the surface during some repairs of the Church of Maves (Loir-et-Cher). The passage was about 5ft. high and 3ft. wide and after running under several houses of village, it sloped to the surface in an arable field where the mouth was covered by a stone. These refuges were used to conceal domestic animals and furniture, as well as human beings.

Quite recently one of them was discovered at Fontaine-Ozillac, in the department of Charente-Inferieure, which, according to M. de Rochas, dates from the Gaulish period. Cæsar, Pliny, Tacitus, and Balderic all speak of these subterranean retreats. Cæsar says the Gauls are skilful in making underground works, and Tacitus relates that the Germans lived in subterranean asylums, where they stored their grain, and escaped their enemies or the cold of winter. In 392 A.D. Brennus, the leader of the Gauls, attempted to take Rome by means of a mine, but was stopped by the rock, and it has been supposed that the Phœnicians first conveyed the art into Gaul, but of course this is doubtful. One of these refuges found at Balatre (Loire-et-Cher) in 1860 had the round chambers of the "Picts' houses," connected by zig-zag passages, and also a deep well, near which was a small bench for sitting on cut in the wall. Beyond the well three vents or breathing holes filled with loose stones allowed the light and air to penetrate. This refuge was cut after a symmetrical plan in the soft calcareous rock of the district, and the walls still show the marks of the tools and the smoke of the torches. The centre of the system was a coross-roads or carrefour, from which four passages led to fourteen chambers, round, square, or semi-circular, intercommunicating by straight or zig-zag tunnels. Holes through the walls at intervals allowed the inhabitants to observe and kill an invader of the abode, and the passage from one corridor to another could only be effected by crawling through a narrow sloping aperture raised above the floor, so that if the tenant was on the watch he could easily dispatch an intruder. At Bretigny, near Chartres, another refuge of a similar description, but consisting of one long winding gallery with lateral chambers, has also been investigated by M. de Rochas, and M Terninck has explored others at Artois which have been excavated in the clay, and still show the traces of old fires. One of them at Hermies comprises eight galleries and 300 cells; another at Morchies has three stages superposed. The underground refuge is doubtless and artificial cave constructed by primitive men who had dwelt in natural caves and learned their advantages. The words Bal, Bar, Barrie, Berg, Burg, have the same root, which signifies a mountain or fortified place.

If the researches of Mr. Garner on the speech of monkeys lead us to take more interest in our more or less dump friends, and try to understand their modes of expression with as much attention as they try to understand ours, some good will have come of them. As Mr. C. B. Palmer, of Columbus, Ohio, points out, the language of animals is a neglected subject, although anyone can study it if he will. "The dog can not only 'look volumes,' but can express whole sentences by wags of his tail more readily than can the waving flags of the signal corps. All that is necessary is to learn the code. We expect our domestic animals to learn our language, and punish them cruelly if they fail to both understand and obey our commands; yet, notwithstanding our higher intelligence, we fail to learn their language, by means of which we might better understand their wants and dispositions, and thus control them by sympathy and kindness, instead of by harsh and arbitrary treatment. I see horses passing along the street which are saying by every look and motion that they are suffering acute torture from a too short check rein. Their drivers are often people who would be shocked if they could comprehend their own cruelty. But they do not understand horse language, and some of them do not seem to have horse sense." Mr. Palmer also calls attention to the definite meaning of a hen's clucking and its control over her chicks. On one occasion a caterpillar fell from a tree and every chick ran to seize it, but the mother warned them off with a sharp "Skr-r-r-p!" and repeated it still more sharply when a chick more wiful than the rest would have ignored her call.

Opium smoking is traced to the natives of Java, whom, in 1688, Kaemfer found steeping their tobacco leave in a solution of opium before smoking them. The Chinese learned the practice there and improved upon it by eliminating the tobacco altogether and smoked the pure opium. In some parts of India tobacco is still smoking along with the gum. The opium of the smoker is different from that used in medicine. It is purified and freed from a portion of morphia, thus rendering it comparatively safe.

The juice is boiled, filtered, and evaporated to a paste which does not carbonise and choke the fine bore of the pipe. The French manufacturers of Saigon give it an agreeable perfume by fermentation. Formerly this was done by leaving it for a year in closed copper vessels, but Dr. Calmette has cleverly hastened the process by nine months through sowing the paste with the "aspergillus" to destroy the "bacillus subtilis" which retards the fermentation.

Lord Kelvin has recently invented a recording electricity meter, which cannot fail to be useful. It is chiefly intended to measure the energy consumed in electric light circuits and is based on the principle of the solenoid. A large dial voltmeter has been devised by his lordship for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.

In the "Journal' of the Polynesian Society Miss T. Henry, of Honolulu, describes a curious ceremony of the heathen priests of Raiates, which is all but extinct. Only two priests, Tupua and Taero, continue to perform it. Earth lovens sometimes 30ft. long are prepared and heated with burning roots of the Ti plant (Dracæno terminalis) and short pieces of Apo root (Arum costatum), and people walk over them barefooted without injuring their feet or causing them to smell of burning.

The "fire syringe" is a primitive device used by some of the natives of Burmah, Borneo, and the Malay Peninsula for igniting tinder by the heat generated from the sudden compression of air. One of these curious and nearly obsolete implements was found in use for lighting cigarettes by Mr. H. Louis, a mining engineer, in the extreme south-east of the Malay Peninsula. As described by Mr. Rudler, of the Museum of Geology, London, it consists of a hard-wood tube 2½in. long, tapering at one end, which is closed. The tube is covered with a plait of rattan cane to keep it from splitting, and a piston of hard wood packed with string is inserted into the bore. The piston has a hollow in its under side into which a little tinder kept in a pouch made from the skin of a large bear is pressed. When the piston is suddenly and skilfully driven home the tinder ignites, and on being withdrawn from the tube is blown into incandescence. This scientific device is giving place to steel and quartz, and that again will probably yield to the lucifer match, but according to Mr. Louis, the native who used it never failed in producing fire with it. The knack, however, has to be acquired.

The road from Srinagar to Gulmarg, though not actually impassable, is in an unsatisfactory condition, especially the portion between Margarm and the Srinagar hill station where it runs for half a mile up the bed of a nullah composed of boulders and river bed rocks extremely trying to any but the most accomplished mountain ponies. The track should be diverted to the right hand bank of the Perozepore nullah and then turned off across the stream at a point where the bridge would have a better chance of standing in times of heavy flood.

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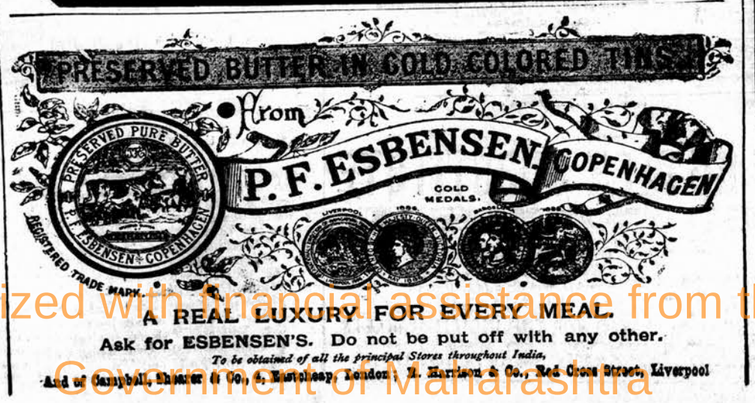
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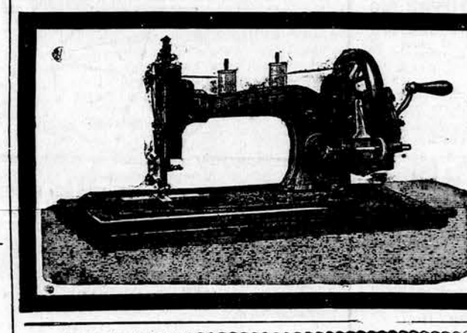
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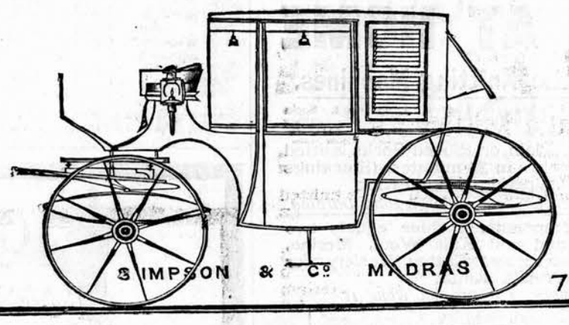
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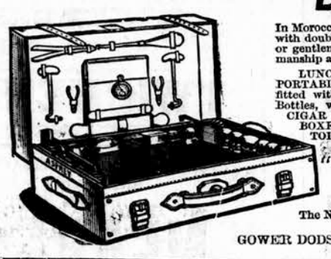
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